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PRAVDA EDITORIAL URGES RENEWED EFFORTS TO CURB ARMS RACE

LD111313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Curbing the Arms Race"]

[Text] A world without weapons and wars is the age-old dream of mankind's best minds. However, it was only after the victory of Great October and the emergence of the socialist community of states that real preconditions began to become established for the realization of this noble dream. V. I. Lenin called disarmament the ideal of socialism. In our society, unlike imperialist states, there are no classes or social groups with an interest in war and the arms race.

Under the beneficial influence of the socialist community's peace-loving policy it has been possible to make the threat of a new world war more remote. The process of improvement of the political climate continues. Detente remains the leading trend in international development. However, these positive processes cannot become irreversible unless poltical detente is supplemented by military detente.

At present the main threat to peace emanates from the arms race. The defenders of this dangerous race are the military-industrial complexes of imperialist states. It is above all the fault of these sinister forces that the flywheel of the arms race continues to spin. A long-term program for building up armaments is being implemented in NATO countries. Military expenditure is a heavy burden on the working people's shoulders. Mankind is faced with a choice: Either the arms race will be halted and reversed, or matters will proceed toward renewed highly dangerous brinkmanship with all the concomitant negative consequences for the relaxation of tension, the normalization of interstate relations and the solution of the global problems of today.

"In our times," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted, "the most urgent, most burning task for mankind is that of ending the arms race and averting the threat of world nuclear war. The Soviet Union, like other socialist countries, spares no effort in the struggle for these goals."

Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government work tirelessly to implement the 25th CPSU Congress' foreign policy program. Its most important point declares: to strive for an end to the growing arms race, which is dangerous to peace, and for the transition to a reduction in weapons stockpiles and to disarmament. No other country has put forward such a broad, concrete and realistic program whose ultimate goal is universal and complete disarmament. A central place is occupied in this program by proposals aimed at reducing the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and at gradually reducing stockpiles of such weapons down to their complete elimination. While calling for a perpetual ban on nuclear weapons and for their removal from states' arsenals, our country also proposes individual partial measures which would first brake the arms race, creating favorable conditions for the resolution of cardinal problems.

Constructive, practical Soviet proposals are on the agenda at the United Nations and other international forums. It is a question of completely ending the further quantitative and qualitative growth in the arms and armed forces of states with a major military potential and putting an end to the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. [paragraph continues]

The proposals also envisage banning nuclear weapons tests in all spheres, strengthening the nonproliferation regime, not deploying these weapons where they do not presently exist, and strengthening security guarantees to nonnuclear states. A set of Soviet proposals is aimed at limiting conventional weapons and reducing the level of military confrontation between major groupings of countries, above all in Europe.

In present-day international life tremendous significance is attached to the socialist states' collective initiatives. Constructive ideas aimed at insuring the speediest decisive breakthrough in talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament are contained in the declaration adopted at the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. An example of the implementation of military detente could be provided by the all-European conference, with U.S. and Canadian participation, which the socialist states propose be convened.

The elaboration of the new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty is being completed, and it will soon be signed. The implementation of this important document would place a certain barrier for several years in the path of the further stockpiling of the most destructive and costly types of weapons. It could also revitalize other crucial talks on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, on limiting deliveries of conventional weapons and on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

In a document published yesterday the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers placed a high assessment on the energetic support from Hungary, as well as other socialist countries, for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting and the expected conclusion of a strategic offensive arms limitation treaty.

Measures being discussed at various forums on curbing the arms race must be based on the principle of the equality and undiminished security of the sides. The strict observance of this principle is a necessary condition for achieving mutually acceptable, viable agreements.

The valuable initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries meet with the broad approval of peace-loving peoples. They are embodied in important UN General Assembly decisions. Realistically-minded Western politicians cannot fail to reckon with this. The most urgent task is to transfer the international forum's recommendations onto a practical plane and embark on effective actions to implement them.

To achieve a fundamental breakthrough in the struggle to end the arms race, the efforts of the world's peace-loving forces must be increased tenfold. The vital interests of all mankind depend on the success of this cause.

THE NEARER VIENNA THE HOTTER DISCUSSION OVER SALT II

ID111221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 4 ID

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov article: "The United States: The Nearer Vienna Comes..."]

[Text] Washington, June--The nearer the date of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna comes, the more acute and tense is the struggle in the United States between the supporters of a policy of reason and good sense and the local "hawks," who represent the interests of the most bellicose militarist circles. This struggle is formally now focussed mainly around SALT II, the new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. [paragraph continues]

But in essence the question is considerably wider. The polemics touch on the essence, the direction of Soviet-American relations in the coming years and the future of international detente.

Broad public circles are well aware of the dangerous path onto which the country is being pushed by the defenders of the military-industrial complex, who are calling for military preparations to be stepped up in order to achieve U.S. military superiority. And although it is not easy for the man in the street to see through the sophisticated propaganda maneuvers of the weapons manufacturers' representatives, there is a growing awareness among Americans of the need to erect a barrier in the way of the wasteful and dangerous arms race and to reverse that race.

Local press attention has recently been drawn to statements by two well-known figures whose careers and views would seem to have little in common. They are William Sloane Coffin and Robert MacNamara. The former is pastor of New York's Riverside Church. The latter is a former defense secretary, now president of the International Reconstruction and Development Bank. During the U.S. war in Vietnam the two were, so to speak, on different sides of the barricades. Coffin, who participated actively in the movement to end the U.S. intervention, was arrested more than once for his activity. MacNamara was head of the U.S. Defense Department during the escalation of the American aggression. But time is a good teacher, and the realities of the modern world have made many amendments to MacNamara's views and led him, like Coffin before him, to conclude that the endless spiralling of the arms race is senseless and dangerous.

Speaking at Chicago University recently, MacNamara noted that annual military expenditure in the world already totals $400 billion, and it is hard to grasp its scale. Without naming his opponents, but clearly polemicizing with influential U.S. forces which seek illusory military superiority over the Soviet Union on the pretext of strengthening "national security," MacNamara asked the simple question: What do we mean by a country's security? How can we build a more secure world for our children--by endlessly stockpiling weapons, or by seeking more reasonable paths?

"Society," he warned, "has reached the stage where additional military expenditure will not bring greater security." Taking into account the fact that colossal military appropriations sharply limit the resources needed for other important capital investments and social purposes, MacNamara noted, the arms race "could undermine rather than strengthen security."

Pastor Coffin, speaking in Washington's First Baptist Church where President Carter was among the congregation, was more forthright in condemning U.S. militarism and the "hawks'" way of thinking. Calling for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, he stated that U.S. militarist circles are "obsessed by the desire to build up military might." The priority given to guns over butter causes inflation, which further impoverishes the populace, Coffin noted. "In every city in our country the poor are rapidly becoming latter-day outcasts, victims of unemployment caused by the growth in military expenditure."

The statements cited reflect the sentiments and aspirations of a significant proportion of the U.S. population. It is therefore natural that broad circles of the American public, including peace supporters' organizations and many big labor unions and religious associations, have received with satisfaction the news of the forthcoming summit meeting and the signing of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty.

Letters are being published in the American press from citizens who speak of how the U.S. peace-loving public associates its hopes for the lessening of the threat of a new war with the signing of the treaty and sees it as a promising step toward a more stable peace and toward curbing the arms race.

Well-known Senator Edward Kennedy has come out in support of the treaty. In an interview for the journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT he noted that the treaty will make it possible to create the "necessary mutual trust" to insure that, in the future, it is possible to tackle more effectively the resolution of problems facing the United States and the Soviet Union. The treaty will enshrine the "existing strategic balance," Kennedy noted, and will "preclude the endless uncontrolled escalation of the arms race and make it possible to begin the long-awaited process of reducing arms."

Finally, we will cite the opinion of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Noting that the SALT II treaty deserves every support, the newspaper writes: "There is no problem more important to the whole world's stability and security than the nuclear arms limitation problem. Every step, however small, toward this goal should be welcomed joyfully."

But of course not everyone in the United States welcomes SALT II. And although in numerical terms the treaty's opponents, detente's opponents, are in an absolute minority, they are not only influential, they not only possess levers for behind-the-scenes pressure on the administration and the Senate, but they are also well organized and possess tremendous financial resources for conducting a massive campaign to sabotage the treaty. These forces, grouped under the signs of such downright militarist organizations as the "Committee on the Present Danger," the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," the "American Conservative Alliance" and others, have long been campaigning to prevent the elaboration of a Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation. They are now mobilizing for the next act of sabotage--an attempt to frustrate the ratification of the treaty in the Senate, which requires only 34 votes out of 100.

All kinds of inventions are resorted to by the "hawks" here to sow suspicion, distrust, and enmity among Americans toward the Soviet Union. There are attempts to question the possibility of monitoring fulfillment of the treaty's provisions and unfounded assertions that the treaty gives one-sided advantages to the Soviet Union, although the U.S. Government, in the shape of President Carter and other public figures, has repeatedly stated that the agreed Soviet-American documents--the fruit of many years of difficult talks--is balanced, equal and in accordance as much with U.S. as with Soviet interests.

The opponents of SALT II, of course, are not concerned with equality and identical security for the sides. They want to frustrate ratification and retard the process of detente. They believe that in a poisoned atmosphere of tension, suspicion and ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat" it is easier to fan the arms race, in which the manufacturers of death and the most bellicose imperialist circles have an interest.

A recent maneuver by militarist forces is the attempt to push the administration into implementing new military programs as "payment" for consent to the treaty. This relates, in particular, to the development and subsequent production and deployment of the MX missile, for which the 1980 budget has already alloted $1 billion. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that most military men would like the President to give the immediate "go-ahead to the MX missile." The peace-loving U.S. public is expressing grave concern in connection with the "hawks'" designs, which fly in the face of the spirit of the SALT II treaty.

The SALT II treaty supporters note that its significance is not confined to its specific content. Broad U.S. peace-loving public circles express the hope that the Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter will serve the cause of improving Soviet-American relations and that the talks will lay the foundation for new practical steps in the interests of consolidating world peace and developing international cooperation. This idea is expressed, in particular, by TIME magazine, which writes that "the new treaty establishes a psychological climate which contributes to the improvement of relations between Moscow and Washington."

Also indicative is the widespread U.S. reaction to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Budapest speech in which he described the SALT II treaty as a major act in the interests of limiting the nuclear arms race. The American press noted in particular the Soviet side's readiness to conduct an active and constructive dialog in Vienna in the belief that the new Soviet-American summit meeting will contribute to a general improvement in relations between the two countries.

Prof Fred Neal, who once worked in the State Department and is now head of the international faculty at Claremont College in California, spoke persuasively about the significance of these relations. In an article published in the New York TIMES in the form of an advertisement, he notes that the most important question facing the United States and all Americans is the question of how Soviet-American relations, which, he said, influence all aspects of life in American society, are going to develop. "If Soviet-American relations are based on commonsense," Prof Neal writes, "we will have peace, security and prosperity. If not, we and in fact the whole of mankind will be faced with uncertainty." In this connection, Prof F. Neal notes, the Senate, which has the job of ratifying the SALT II treaty, and all American citizens bear a tremendous responsibility.

Thus, the nearer Vienna becomes, the hotter the discussion over SALT II becomes.

RIGHTISTS SEEK RETURN TO 'BANKRUPT' POLICIES

LD111201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov "Letter From New York": "SALT II: Keen Discussions"]

[Text] The Washington POST recently conducted an opinion poll on the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty and the United States' present role in the world. These two problems are frequently discussed together in the debate taking place here on SALT II.

Some 50 percent of those polled stated that they approve of an arms limitation treaty under which "the United States and Russia would have equal military might."

The results of the public opinion polls are far from the same. They depend largely on the meaning put into a question and how it is put. The authors of the Washington POST comment believe that it is impossible to give a brief description of SALT II satisfying both the treaty's supporters and its opponents. That is obviously why they have omitted any mention of strategic offensive weapons. At the same time the authors admit that when Americans are asked whether they want "the restriction of the nuclear arms race", 70 percent and more of those polled replied affirmatively.

The following conclusions come to mind from this and other polls. The majority of Americans are "for" SALT II. At the same time many Americans believe that the United States must be "the world's number one nuclear power."

These sentiments among the broad public are not fortuitous. They took many years to emerge. "The U.S. people have been so misled that public opinion is a real obstacle to compromises of this sort (he has in mind the reaching of agreements with the Soviet Union--V.S.) which are so vitally necessary," the U.S. scientist Fred Neal wrote in the second half of the sixties. "The conviction that a threat of Soviet military aggression exists has penetrated deep into the consciousness of U.S. public and official circles. This opinion is created under the influence of public statements and articles in journals and newspapers, radio and television broadcasts and even novels, theater shows and so forth. We breathe this air."

In recent years certain advances have taken place in the feelings of officials, business circles and the broad public with respect to the Soviet Union. Views of the U.S. role in the world today have also changed to some extent. This is borne out by a great deal, including the fact that after hard negotiations lasting almost 7 years agreement has been reached on the main problems of SALT II and the leaders of the two countries will soon meet in Vienna to sign the treaty and discuss many important issues.

But, as we frequently have occasion to be convinced, far from everything has changed in the United States. The opinion about which the U.S. scientist wrote over 10 years ago exists to this day, albeit in a weakened form. Prejudices exist and people exist who stand to gain by their dissemination. Their efforts are now aimed at preventing the ratification of the SALT II treaty and setting the broad public against it.

Senators Goldwater, Jackson, Helms and some others intend to vote against the SALT II treaty merely because what is involved is an accord with the Soviet Union. In their statements and interviews they reiterate the hackneyed fabrications of the cold war times and intimidate their colleagues and the public with nonexistent dangers. Other "superpatriots" speak of the need to introduce amendments to the text of the treaty greatly changing its meaning and giving the U.S. side one-sided advantages, thus violating the principle of the sides' equal security.

The "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" created last year and uniting 166 various organizations plays a special part in the rightists' activity. Its most "respectable" parliamentary section contains 194 congressmen, mainly members of the House of Representatives. Together with the "American Conservative League," which has many members whose views were shaped during the cold war, the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" hopes to set a considerable proportion of the U.S. public against the agreement.

The dissemination of views regarding "the Soviet military threat" is frequently assisted by some representatives of the administration. While urging the senators to approve the SALT II treaty, at the same time they publicly share the rightists' "anxiety" and speak of the need to increase expenditure on nuclear and conventional armaments.

Reaction's fierce attacks on SALT II and the Soviet Union's foreign policy are also explained by the fact that an increasing number of Americans are realizing the historical inevitability of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in various spheres, above all the restriction of the nuclear arms race. The struggle for public opinion, which can to some degree influence the senators and above all those who have still not adopted a definite stance on SALT II, is therefore growing.

Since the report on the forthcoming meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, who are to sign the SALT II treaty, U.S. supporters of nuclear arms limitation have markedly galvanized their activity. They are taking various steps to familiarize the broadest masses of the population with the terms of the accord and its significance for U.S. security and for all mankind. On the initiative of labor union, public, religious and other organizations, meetings and assemblies are taking place in the country to discuss the most diverse aspects of SALT II and signatures are being collected to a petition demanding the rapid ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty.

People who can give expert replies to all questions linked with the treaty's terms are invited to every such meeting. The presence of specialists is also necessary because the opponents of nuclear arms control frequently distort the main provision of the agreement and seek to divert their audience from the essence of the problems under discussion. "The facts are most persuasive and attest that the agreement is equally necessary to the U.S. and Soviet peoples," I was told by UN disarmament and international security expert Betty Dodd.

It is said that it is not new ideas which are creating the difficulty but the need to jettison old concepts contradicting the requirements of real life. A process of liberation from obsolete views is underway in the United States. Rightwing circles are trying to preserve the outdated notions of the United States' "special role" in the world and are speculating on the country's "national security." They are thus pushing it backwards, to a return to a bankrupt policy.

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES STEMMING FROM DISARMAMENT HIGHLIGHTED

LD111021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Doctor of Economic Sciences R. Faramazyan article under the rubric "Disarmament Is the Command of the Time": "For the Good of All Peoples"]

[Text] There is no more important task for mankind now than ending the arms race and achieving real disarmament. This is the focus of a whole series of important political, economic, scientific, technical and social problems; peoples' vital interests and destinies are associated with the resolution of these problems.

Of course, real disarmament can only be achieved if political detente is supplemented by military detente. It is to this end that the foreign policy of the USSR and other fraternal socialist states is directed. Thanks to their efforts and the actions of peace-loving forces on all continents, it has been possible in recent years to reach agreements limiting military rivalry in several spheres. The new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, on which work is now being completed, will undoubtedly be a major step along the path of restraining the nuclear arms race.

However, it is no simple matter to achieve the ending of the arms race. Militarist circles in the United States and other NATO countries are bending over backwards to complicate the resolution of disarmament problems and are continuing to build up military arsenals.

It is common knowledge that military preparations require vast financial expenditure. [paragraph continues]

The officially declared direct military expenditure of NATO countries alone increased (in current prices) from $61 billion in 1960 to $103 billion in 1970 and $189 billion in 1978. In 1949-1978 that bloc's direct military expenditure totaled about $2.6 trillion, $1.4 trillion being spent in the last 10 years. And although today approximately 30 percent of the capitalist world's total budget expenditures goes on military appropriations, the NATO countries recently adopted a new long-term program for building up military strength and increasing military expenditures in real terms (that is, taking price rises into account) by 3 percent a year. Big production capacities, extensive areas of land, valuable raw materials in short supply (5-10 percent of the main types of raw materials) and energy and other material resources are used in the service of war preparations.

The arms race deprives mankind of the opportunity to make creative use of vast labor, intellectual, material and other resources. These "lost potentials" are associated with colossal economic losses. Huge military expenditure is one of the main causes of the growing currency and financial difficulties, rapid inflation and rising living costs in the capitalist world. This expenditure stands in the way of satisfying urgent social needs, particularly in the sphere of health care, education, housing construction and environmental conservation. According to UN statistics, military expenditure in the world today is 150 percent greater than expenditure on health care and 50 percent greater than on education. "Imagine what could be done," UN Secretary General K. Waldheim stated in a recent speech. "If the one-fourth of the world's scientific cadres presently engaged in research for military purposes and the 60 million people throughout the world employed in military activity were to give their talents and creative capacities to the cause of improving the quality of life."

Such dangerous social and political phenomena as militarization of all public life, limitation of democratic freedoms, growing repression against the working class and other democratic forces, the spread of chauvinism and racism and the rebirth of fascism are associated with the arms race.

In the world arena increasingly wide social forces are coming out against the dangerous and wasteful arms race and for disarmament. In recent years a wide range of questions of limiting the arms race and of disarmament, as well as the socioeconomic aspects of this multifaceted problem, have been discussed within the UN framework and at other international forums and meetings.

When the economic and social problems of disarmament are examined, important and complex questions arise about its consequences, possible ways of transferring manpower and material resources from military to civilian purposes, its influence on economic development and unemployment levels, and so forth. Bitter political and ideological struggle occurs around these problems.

The apologists of militarism, speculating on the difficulties and complexities of the disarmament problem, intimidate the public by saying that disarmament will inevitably lead to economic recession and increased unemployment. Research carried out in the West by well-known scientists into the economic aspects of disarmament shows that the conversion of military production, that is, its transfer to the production of civilian products, is quite feasible without serious negative consequences, although it is accompanied by certain difficulties of a temporary nature.

The most acute and debatable question relating to the conversion of military production is the assessment of the effect of this process on employment. Calculations made in Western countries show that military expenditure directly or indirectly promotes the growth of unemployment. For instance, according to American figures, in 1970-1974, with an average annual level of military expenditure of $78 billion, the United States lost 907,000 jobs a year. In terms of the production of goods and services worth, say, $1 billion, military expenditure creates a smaller number of jobs than other types of state expenditure. The point is that the military sphere is distinguished from the civilian by being considerably more capital-intensive and less labor-intensive. It follows from all this that disarmament and the transfer of resources to civilian sectors would be accompanied by an increase in employment and a reduction in unemployment.

A series of special research projects by Western scientists put forward scientifically substantiated proposals on possible directions for transferring individual sectors of military production to the production of specified types of civilian output. For instance, the book "A Healthy Approach to Defense Problems," published by a military problems research group of the British Labor Party, notes that if the program for creating the Tornado multirole combat aircraft were cancelled, the freed production capacities and labor force could be used to produce civilian products, in particular machine tool equipment, equipment for reprocessing various waste materials, new types of energy installations (tidal power stations), gas turbines for ships, civil aircraft, building structures, railroad rolling stock, medical equipment and so forth.

Obviously, if conversion is carried out, considerable expenditure is needed over a certain period to cover the organized transfer of the military economy onto a peaceful footing. For instance, it will be necessary to help working people who need professional retraining or to move to a different locality for new work, and to subsidize certain regions. However, this and other possible interimexpenditures would be more than covered by the reduction in military budgets.

The reduction of military expenditure would make it possible to alleviate the tax burden and improve pension security for working people. This would help to increase personal incomes and improve living standards for broad strata of the population. The demand for consumer goods would increase, and this would have a positive effect both on the employment problem and on the development of the economy in general.

In the event of general or partial disarmament in many countries it would be possible to significantly increase capital investments in the peace economy and accelerate growth rates by using the resources saved. Directing a great part of world military expenditure to additional capital investments could, according to UN experts, increase economic growth rate by 1-2 percent.

A considerable economic effect could be expected from shifting the efforts of scientists, engineers and technicians to strengthening the scientific and technical base of civilian production and accelerating the introduction of sophisticated achievements of science and technology in that sphere.

New potentials would emerge for the broader financing of social programs, which in most capitalist countries are now the main object of "economies" and are sacrificed to the interests of building up arms. According to the calculations of UN experts, a sum equal to 8-10 percent of world military expenditure would be sufficient to end hunger, disease and illiteracy.

For instance, shortage of resources is holding up fulfillment of the WHO program for the worldwide eradication of such a widespread disease as malaria, whose implementation requires approximately $450 million--less than half the sum which the arms race costs mankind every day.

Disarmament would promote a substantial acceleration in the socioeconomic progress of developing countries by transferring their own material, financial and other resources from military to peaceful, creative use, and would also promote the increase of economic, scientific and technical aid to them from industrially developed states.

It goes without saying that the greatest resources for increasing the prosperity of countries and peoples will be liberated with universal and complete disarmament. But tremendous significance for limiting the arms race and transferring additional resources to the satisfaction of mankind's peaceful needs would also attach to the resolution of such a relatively easy task as reducing military budgets. The USSR has long proposed reducing military budgets. At the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament our country made a new proposal that states with big economic and military potentials should agree on a concrete amount for reducing their military budgets, not on a percentage basis but in absolute terms. The USSR also proposed that the agreement be reached on concrete sums which every state reducing its military budget would send as aid to developing countries.

The Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries attach paramount significance to the task of achieving disarmament and eliminating the danger of war in their international activity. "We are moved," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech on Hungarian television, "by one idea: To protect and strengthen peace and permit the peoples to focus their efforts and resources entirely on creative purposes. Then full scope will be opened up for mankind's social progress."

Disarmement is the most reliable way of insuring genuine security for states and increased prosperity for all the world's peoples.

TASS REPORTS MEETING OF SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS

LD111142 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 11, TASS--A meeting of the heads of the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms was held here today.

TASS COMMENTATOR ON 12 JUNE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD111500 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: A regular session of the Disarmament Committee opens in Geneva on June 12. On its agenda are important questions that are of decisive significance for the destinies of peoples. Mankind now faces the alternative: Either the arms race must be stopped and scaled down or matters will be carried to a new extremely dangerous balancing on the brink of war with all the negative consequences of this unstable situation for international peace and detente to follow.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, detente and important political processes linked with it can be really stable if they are accompanied and consolidated by measures of detente in the military sphere, that is by new specific results in the sphere of curbing the arms race and ensuring disarmament.

The ultimate goal of efforts of states in this sphere is general and complete disarmament under a strict international control.

The spring session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva that was held in a larger composition than the previous one, has become a new stage on the road of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament. In general opinion, the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries gave a strong impetus to the committee's work. They advanced a working document on talks on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual scaling down of their stockpiles until they are completely liquidated.

The majority of members of the Disarmament Committee stressed that the problem of nuclear disarmament on the basis of the discussion of the proposal of socialist states must assume an important place in the program of the work of the summer session opening in Geneva.

On its agenda is the continuation of the debate on the question of banning chemical weapons which holds an important place among the main problems of disarmament. Problems of the guarantee of security of states having no nuclear weapons, banning of development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, general and complete ban of nuclear weapons' tests will also be discussed.

The Soviet side also believes that it is high time to tackle the matter of banning production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron nuclear weapons. The draft convention on the adoption of such measures is in the portfolio of the Geneva committee.

According to comments, the public of member-countries of the Disarmament Committee is greatly impressed by the new initiative of the countries of the socialist community--the proposals on elements of the all-embracing disarmament program that were submitted by socialist countries late in May at the first working session of the United Nations Disarmament Committee which includes representatives of all member-countries of the international community.

Practical results are expected by peoples from the meeting in the Geneva Palace of Nations. People all over the world connect with these practical results their hopes for a more durable and steadier peace. The efforts aimed at achieving the decisive breakthrough in the struggle for ending the arms race must be redoubled, trebled, increased ten-fold.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD091545 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin and TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good morning, esteemed comrades. In today's broadcast we will deal with the following themes: Soviet-U.S. relations, including limiting strategic offensive arms and the enemies of detente and the results of the general elections in Italy. No doubt, you will also hear answers to other questions that will be of interest to you.

SALT Signing

And so, in accordance with the agreement reached, the signing of the SALT II agreement will take place in Vienna next week. The attention of the whole world, of people of various political convictions, is glued to this event. The SALT II agreement, stated a prominent U.S. historian, (Aptheker), is bound to become the irreplaceable link in the detente process. The agreement on SALT II is the criterion with whose aid the interest of the USSR and the United States in limiting the arms race will be verified, said Senator Hart. It envisages a whole range of effective measures to bring the arms race under control, particularly the quantity limitation with regard to the means of delivery of nuclear weapons in both countries and quality restrictions on the improvement of strategic weapons.

The importance of the new agreement is also evinced by yet another significant factor. It will assist in the development of trade, scientific and cultural cooperation and in strengthening mutual understanding and trust.

However, there are influential forces in the United States that are opposed to SALT II. First amongthese are those for whom limiting the arms race means a cut in profits from military orders to the tune of about $30 billion. It is not accidental, therefore, that the military-industrial complex and most reactionary circles are trying to kindle anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States and to intimidate Americans with a non-existent Soviet threat.

At the request of (Sergeyev) of Leningrad; (Krutoyarov) of Kiev and (Permyanov) of Dnepropetrovsk, we have invited international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin to dwell on the aims of this campaign. Your turn, Oleg Nikolayevich:

'Soviet Threat' Propaganda

[Anichkin] As the completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms draws closer, the enemies of a positive development in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are striving to do everything possible to poison the political atmosphere and, if not to impede the signing of the agreement, which it is now impossible to do, then at least to thwart its ratification in the Senate.

The enemies of the Soviet-U.S. accord on the limitation of strategic arms put forward, among other arguments, the assertion that, as a consequence of this agreement, the Soviet Union, in strategic terms, will make significant gains and the United States will lose. With an obstinacy worthy of a better application, they suggest and impose the idea that the Soviet Union is allegedly striving to insure strategic superiority for itself.

Thus, once again, and for the umpteenth time, a propaganda commotion on the Soviet military threat is being raised.

More often than not the propagation of this so-called argument is pursued by retired generals and people who call themselves experts on strategic problems. Sometimes other people are presented as experts--people who have sufficient skill to manipulate the complicated terminology and thus sometimes impress the man in the street, for whom it is quite difficult to comprehend the essence of the problem. These experts cite various figures, analyses and comparisons and use other means to influence the public. If one looks closely at the tricks used by these experts, then everything, one way or another, boils down to this: Ascribing some evil intentions to the Soviet Union because of the military potential it has at its disposal. To reach these ends they resort to falsification, juggling and other devices.

Quite often the authors of these anti-Soviet myths do not notice or deliberately complicate the fact that their arguments clearly run counter to logic. For quite often Western military and state leaders speak of qualitative military superiority and the fact that the United States is not inferior to anyone in its military strength. For example, in January of this year the New York TIMES referred to the conclusions of a CIA report which asserted that the United States is, by and large, the world's leading military power.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, if this is the case, then it would be reasonable to ask: Where is, after all this, the logic of asserting that there exists a threat from the East?

[Anichkin] Spreading the myth of a Soviet threat, as every unprejudiced person can easily see, is needed to justify the escalation of military budgets, the creation of new weapons systems, both conventional and strategic, and the stockpiling of arms.

In the political life of the United States this myth serves various groups and various interests and aims, and every time it is used it undergoes a change to meet a specific situation. History, as you know, presents us with quite a few examples that confirm this conclusion. Soon after the Second World War a campaign was actively fanned up in the United States on the theme that the United States was lagging behind the Soviet Union in deploying intercontinental strategic air forces. Later it turned out that no such lag could have occurred, for just one reason: The Soviet Union did not possess such air forces. And how much was written and said then about a Soviet threat!

Afterwards, during the 1950's and 1960's, the world got fed up with hearing about so many American lags of this type. Suffice it to recall the story of the famous missile gap which was used as a trump card in John Kennedy's election campaign. Once he became President, he quickly announced that no such gap existed.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, in my view these facts convincingly show that it was not the Soviet Union who pioneered the strategic arms race or initiated new spirals.

[Anichkin] It is easy to recall that the arms race has been developing in accordance with the principle of action and reaction. The Soviet Union was challenged and it had to accept. This has been the case from the time of the first atomic bomb until now. And every time a new spiral in the arms race was initiated it was accompanied by a drum beat and propaganda campaigns of a Soviet military threat.

But the conclusion of who in fact poses a danger to peace is self-evident in a Brookings Institute research report recently published in Washington under the title "Strength Without War." The authors, having studied in detail all the events between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1975, found 215 cases when the United States threatened to use armed force; that is, 1 American military threat every 2 months on the average. And further, according to this research, during those 30 years the United States resorted to a nuclear threat 19 times; that is, more than once every 2 years.

[Kosovan] In other words, the threat to use force was an instrument of foreign policy, especially in the cases when they had arms superiority.

[Anichkin] Plans and doctrines are being worked out in the depths of the Pentagon to conduct operations based on armed interference in the affairs of other countries and regions far from the United States. A few days ago a report was received which stated that the Pentagon has worked out a plan for strengthening the U.S. military presence in the Near East. It includes the use of U.S. armed forces to seize oil fields in Arab countries.

This plan envisages the creation of a reserve force of 100,000 men that can be airlifted to the Near East from West Europe or the United States. They are also planning to maintain a continuous U.S. naval presence in the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Is this not an example of a U.S. threat?

The apostles of the Committee on the Present Danger and other similar organizations that oppose improving relations with the Soviet Union and a SALT agreement are making the most noise about a Soviet threat. They oppose the Soviet-U.S. agreement on SALT II for the reason that they have no desire to come to terms with the prevailing approximate parity in the balance of armed forces of both sides and want to achieve superiority.

Behind the campaign of a far-fetched Soviet threat are concealed aspirations, plans and calculations to achieve military superiority. Such an approach cannot but cause alarm. A new and unbridled arms race can result from this. This is fraught with dangerous military adventures.

The Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted, believes that approximate equality and parity is sufficient for the needs of defense. We, he has stressed, do not set ourselves the aim of seeking military superiority. We also know that this very concept loses its meaning in the context of the present enormous arsenals of nuclear arms and delivery systems that have already been stockpiled. The Soviet Union is decisively against a balance of fear: We are in favor of a balance of trust.

Northern Ireland's Problems

[Kosovan] The problems of Northern Ireland--its history, its population--form a subject we are asked to talk about by listeners (Sibaydakov) of Alma-Ata, (Kurchinin) of Izhevsk and others.

Ulster--this is the name given to the six counties in the northeastern part of the island of Ireland, which forms part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The upsurge of the liberation struggle of the Irish people led to the proclamation of a national Irish state in 26 of the 32 counties of Ireland in 1921. However, the more industrially developed northeastern part of the island stayed under the British crown. Most of the inhabitants of this region are descended from Protestants who came from England and Scotland. Today they comprise two-thirds of Northern Ireland's population of 1.5 million. The unionists who want to unconditionally retain the link with Great Britain, and who hold the ruling position in the political life of the region, find their main support in this group.

The rest of the population, the Catholics, are descended from the native inhabitants. They live primarily in the agrarian west of Ulster. After the artificial division of Ireland, it was they who became subject to discrimination for their religious beliefs with regard to employment, education and so on. The oppression of the Catholic minority created strife between the communities of the island. This, in the summer of 1969, led Northern Ireland to the brink of civil war.

The main city of Northern Ireland, Belfast, and the other towns had contingents of British troops sent to them. Later, the London government dissolved Stormont, as the Northern Irish parliament was called, and introduced direct rule.

In effect, London decided to suppress the dissatisfaction by force. Many Northern Irelanders have been imprisoned in the last 10 years, subjected to torture, and about 2,000 people have been killed. For breaches of human rights, Great Britain, at the instigation of Ireland, was brought before the European Court in Strasbourg.

The British authorities are being given a lot of trouble by the underground organization known as the Irish Republican Army, which operates in Northern Ireland. The extremist wing of this organization has adopted the tactic of terror, which gives the official authorities an excuse to step up repression and does nothing to bring a solution to the Northern Irish problem any closer. No way out of the situation which has come about there has yet been found. The Tory government, which came to power recently, like the previous Labor government, is unable to offer any constructive ways of solving this problem--one of the most acute ones in the political life of the British Isles.

Intra-Cypriot Talks

[Kosovan] (Afanasyeva) of Smolenskaya hamlet in Krasnodarskiy Kray is interested in what progress is being achieved in solving the Cyprus problem. We shall answer this question:

On 15 June, the intra-Cypriot talks are to be resumed in Nicosia. The resumption of the negotiations between the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus became possible thanks to an initiative by Waldheim, the UN secretary general, who in May organized a meeting between Kyprianou, the president of the republic, and Denktash, the leader of the Turkish community. At this meeting which took place in Nicosia in Waldheim's presence, it was decided again to gather representatives of the two communities around the negotiating table. It is reported that the basis for the negotiations is to be the ten-point program proposed by the UN secretary general.

Let us recall that the intra-Cypriot dialog, taking place under the auspices of the United Nations, is intended to enable the Cypriots themselves to find a just solution to the problem and one that will be acceptable to both communities. Although this dialog has been going on for several years now, the participants have not succeeded so far in making significant progress toward a settlement of the Cyprus crisis. Nevertheless, negotiations remain the only correct and sensible way to achieve this end. All the Cypriots, Greeks and Turks are convinced of this. It should also be noted that, in the course of the negotiations, the sides reached agreement in principle that Cyprus should be a single, independent federal state consisting of two zones. It is believed that this important understanding will help the participants in the forthcoming negotiations to bring their positions closer on the questions not yet agreed on. These include the powers of the future central government of the republic, the distribution of territory between the two zones, freedom of movement and settlement throughout the country, and others. At the same time, in Cyprus and in UN circles, it is recognized that the divergence of opinions between the two sides is quite serious. Therefore the negotiations will obviously be complex and prolonged. This is also indicated by the fact that the Cyprus problem has been a subject of debate at the UN General Assembly and at sessions of the Security Council for 15 years now. The resolutions on Cyprus adopted within the halls of the United Nations provide for a peaceful and just solution to the problem.

However, their implementation is sabotaged by those who find it beneficial to preserve this hotbed of tension in the Eastern Mediterranean, who do not like the policy of positive neutrality pursued by the republic. These forces are known.

They are the NATO powers, primarily the United States, which has long been trying to draw Cyprus into the orbit of the bloc's militaristic activities. It is their interference in the domestic affairs of the country which has considerably hindered progress in the negotiations between the communities. Therefore, now, when the negotiations are being resumed, the problem of keeping their undesirable external influence out is particularly urgent.

FRG's Carstens

In our regular who's who feature today, we shall talk about the new, fifth, president of the FRG, Karl Carstens. We have been asked to do this by listener (Kbasin) of Moscow.

Karl Carstens, the candidate of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, was elected president of the FRG on 23 May this year. The elections were the finale of a political confrontation between the ruling coalition and the opposition parties. The president of the FRG is elected every 5 years by the Federal Assembly, consisting of the deputies of the Bundestag and representatives of the Laender Parliaments, the Landtags. In recent years the balance of forces in the Landtags has changed in favor of the opposition, which enabled the opposition parties to secure a majority in the Federal Assembly.

In this situation, President Walter Scheel of the FRG refused to stand again for the supreme post in the state, despite appeals from the parties of the ruling coalition. Here then are some biographical facts about the new president.

Karl Carstens was born on 14 December 1914 in Bremen. In 1937 he obtained a doctor of law degree at Hamburg University. After the war, he studied law at Yale University, where he obtained a Master's degree in law. Then, from 1954, he worked for a long time in the Foreign Ministry, and later in the Ministry of Defense. In 1955, Carstens entered the Christian Democratic Union, and in 1976 he became chairman of the Bundestag.

The change of president, observers think, could weaken the position of the coalition, although the post of president in the FRG is really of a ceremonial nature. The real power, according to the West German Constitution, lies in the hands of the chancellor of the country.

[Kosovan] Many of our listeners are interested in the results of the parliamentary elections in Italy. (Karskiy) of Moscow, (Torygin) of Tula, and others ask us to talk about the results of the elections and the possible political developments in Italy. Respected comrades, we have given your letters to Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, who for many years was in charge of the TASS office in Rome. Over to you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

Italian Election Results

[Krasikov] To start with, it is probably worth quoting the basic data concerning the results. The Christian Democratic Party [DC], the biggest bourgeois party in the country, remained in first place. It got 38.3 percent of the votes--that is, a little less than in the previous elections, which were held in 1976. Then 38.7 percent of the voters voted for the DC. It must be taken into account that the Christian Democrats have traditionally enjoyed great influence in Italy. They are supported by the majority of Italian employers, and they have more than once been given financial and other support by the U.S. But at the same time it must not be forgotten that the ranks of the Christian Democratic Party include quite a few Catholic working people.

Incidentally, the heterogeneous nature of the composition of the DC goes a long way to explain this party's constant fluctuation between a blatantly reactionary course and a policy which to some extent takes into consideration the demands of the masses. As the well-known Italian politician de Nicola said one day, the Christian Democrats are trying to serve the devil and the Holy Spirit at the same time, and consequently are deceiving both of them.

The Italian Communist Party [PCI] retained second place according to the results of the present elections: 30.4 percent of the voters voted for its candidates, compared with 34.4 percent at the previous elections. There has thus been a certain drop. Incidentally, it was foreseen and expected, taking into account the completely unbridled anticommunist campaign which was waged in Italy and which was partly financed from abroad.

[Kosovan] Had the Communists set themselves the task of defeating the Christian Democrats and thus of becoming the country's first party?

[Krasikov] At the present stage this was not the point. The PCI realistically appraised the correlation of forces in the country under the present specific conditions, and it was not laying claim either to first place or to leadership of the government. The Communist Party proposed the creation of a new coalition government which would include, along with the DC, the Communists, Socialists and representatives of other antifascist parties. In this the Communist Party was proceeding from a sober analysis of the situation.

The point is that the policy which has hitherto been pursued by cabinets, replacing each other now and then, led by DC representatives, has been supported by only half of the Italian voters, and not always even that. The other half has felt and continues to feel that the country needs a different course. What kind of course? One which would be capable of getting it out of its grave economic difficulties, of halting the growth in inflation and unemployment, improving the position of the masses of the working people, and reducing the gap between wealth and poverty; and in terms of foreign policy, increasing Italy's international prestige, making more substantial its contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different systems.

So, all the preelection DC propaganda, not to mention the organizations standing to the right of it, was concentrated on the slogan: Do not allow the Communists to participate in government. It was essentially a matter, of course, of consolidating the DC's monopoly on power, since they have continually held the reins of power throughout the entire postwar period, either on their own or in alliance with various minor parties.

[Kosovan] But, all the same, the Communists retained the second place?

[Krasikov] Yes, despite a certain reduction in the number of votes cast for the PCI, the right did not succeed in achieving any substantial redistribution of forces in its favor. As Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, stressed in a special press statement, the PCI remains the leading force of the working class and of the popular masses: It will persistently and consistently continue the struggle to defend the rights and gains of the Italian working people.

[Kosovan] And what were the other parties' results?

[Krasikov] The Socialists got about 10 percent of all votes cast. As for the remaining minor parties, they got hardly anything at all.

Poor Voter Turnout

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, the Italian press is saying a lot at the moment about the invisible party of rejection. It has in mind the unusually large number of voters, for that country, who abstained from voting--that,is, essentially, who declined to make their choice. Could you comment on this phenomenon which, in my opinion, is on the whole new for the Italians?

[Krasikov] Indeed, this time the number of voters who did not go to the ballot boxes to vote was a record for Italy: 4 million out of 42 million. And if one adds to these just over 1.5 million more--even more than 1.5 million in fact--those who came but who put in unmarked ballot papers, it turns out that over 5.5 million people declined to elect deputies and senators from among the candidates put forward by the parties. These voters are now being called in Italy the invisible party of rejection, and also the country's third party, because in numbers they come behind only those who voted for the two main parties, the DC with 14 million, and the PCI with 11.2 million. All the others come lower down: They are the Socialists, with 3.5 million, and a number of small parties and groupings. If so many voters did not consider it necessary to use their right to vote, it seems this was not without reflection.

I think this phenomenon is most remarkable. It is a matter of millions of men and women who have lost faith in the possibility of solving the problems troubling Italy under the present system. Subjectively, one can understand them. Thirty-four years have passed since fascism was overthrown and the war ended. The Italians, like other peoples, were expecting justice, and a better life. The bourgeois democratic system has given them some freedoms, albeit limited. However, one is of course not going to be satisfied with this alone. Meanwhile, in such an important field as the socioeconomic one, much remained in the old way--that is, as under the old fascist regime: Those who had been rich before became even richer, while those who had been poor were now truly poor. In Italy today there are over 1.5 million unemployed, hundreds of thousands of homeless, prices are creeping upwards unrestrained; inflation, as it has become fashionable to say, is galloping.

New problems have been added to the Italians' old, traditional ones, so to speak. I am thinking above all of the problems of political terrorism. Nobody feels secure, either at home or at work or on the street. A kind of gleam of hope for an improvement in the situation appeared when, for the first time in many years of estrangement, the two most powerful parties in the country agreed on minimal cooperation with each other within the framework of an overall parliamentary majority, although without having the Communists officially join the government. This occurred in March last year. And then Aldo Moro, DC president, paid for the rapprochement with the Communists: He was kidnaped and killed by terrorists.

Since then the cooperation between the Communists and the DC has not ceased growing weaker, until it ended completely. The new leaders of the leading bourgeois party have done everything they can to bury it with the memory of Aldo Moro. And when, this spring, early parliamentary elections were called--incidentally, for the second time in the past 7 years, the ones which were held last Sunday and Monday--which , as I have already said, launched their election campaign under slogans of anticommunism.

And so, seeing this anticommunism on the part of the DC leaders and understanding that it was aimed at preventing the creation of a government with the participation of the PCI, and thereby dispelling all hopes of a real change for the better, many voters turned their backs on such a parliament, they did not believe in it, and did not expect anything good from it.

So, where will these 5.5 million, this party of rejection, go in the future? This is the question which is troubling many Italian politicians and press observers today. Well, some part of the people who have lost faith in democracy may join the ranks of the supporters of so-called direct action, including those who hide behind leftwing phraseology. Others may of course get hooked by the social demogogy of the neofascists, and if this happens the danger which already hangs over Italy's republican institutions will of course become even more serious. Hence the pressing need for all popular and truly democratic forces to join together to defend the republic and implement profound structural reforms in the interests of the broad masses of the Italian people.

[Kosovan] So, one way or another the elections have been held. The Parliament has been formed and the numbers of the individual opposing groups have been determined. What will the new government be like?

[Krasikov] The elections results give the DC the opportunity to try once again to knock together a bloc after the fashion of those which have led Italy hitherto--that is, leaving everything as it was. Of course it would be ridiculous to expect that such a bloc would suddenly begin to pursue a policy different from that which led to the creation of the present crisis situation. Under these conditions, the conclusion which the influential Rome paper IL MESSAGGERO came to on 5 June is of undoubted interest. It is to be hoped, the paper said, that the lesson of the elections will serve to bring about a policy of national unity in a new form. And further: It is difficult to imagine that it is possible today to govern the country without the decisive support of all leftwing political and trade union forces. Indeed, in Italy today one cannot ignore not only the DC but also the Communists, who are firmly holding on to the position of second party and who are relying on the support of over 30 percent of the voters.

VIENNA MEETING OF EUROPEAN NONALINED STATES ENDS

LD071510 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 7, TASS--The two-day meeting of representatives of neutral and non-aligned states of Europe ended here. The delegations from Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Yugoslavia, Malta, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, and San Marino discussed matters of preparation for the second follow-up meeting in Madrid in November 1980 of the states which had participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The importance of continuation of the process of easing international tensions and the necessity to supplement it with measures in the military field were noted during the meeting. As A. Heger, leader of the Swiss delegation, stated, the socialist countries' proposals which were put forward at the session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest in May this year, and which are aimed at building confidence and strengthening security in Europe, merit a great attention.

The participants in the meeting also stressed the necessity to deepen economic cooperation between European states.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of representatives of neutral and non-aligned states of Europe in Stockholm in autumn this year.

INTERNATIONAL WRITERS MEETING OPENS IN SOFIA

LD071900 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 7, TASS--The second international meeting of writers began in the Bulgarian capital today under the motto "Peace Is the Planet's Hope."

The meeting is being attended by writers from 25 countries. The central theme will be the struggle for peace. The participation of men of letters in the activities of the International Year of the Child is to be discussed, too.

The first meeting of writers took place in Sofia two years ago. It was organized by the Bulgarian Writers Union. In spite of various ideological, political, philosophical, and religious views, all the participants in the meeting had unanimously stated that the writers must come out still more actively in defence of peace.

Conclusion of Congress

LD091016 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 8, TASS--Writers of Europe, the USA and Canada today concluded their second international conference in the Bulgarian capital.

Participants, who came from more than 20 countries, emphasized the great role of cultural figures in the preservation of peace on earth.

They raised their voices in defence of children and signed a "message to the shapers of the future"--an address to young talented people throughout the world.

The message will be presented to the participants in an international children's assembly "The Banner of Peace"--of young musicians, actors, poets and artists, to be held in August in Sofia.

See to it, the document says, that for you, writers and artists of the future, war is nothing but a theme out of history. War destroys the harmony of the individual, of peoples and of the world. It destroys beauty and art. This is why we appeal to you: Dedicate your creative endeavours and all your energy to the all-round development of the human personality and of society; be builders of a just world.

INFORMATION CONFERENCE IN ACAPULCO ENDS

LD110220 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, June 10, TASS--The sixth session of the international commission for policy-making in the information sphere concluded its work in the Mexican city of Acapulco.

One of the central items at the session was the question of creating new international rules in the sphere of information and liquidating the sway of the imperialist mass media in developing countries. It was stressed in the reports that the struggle for creation of the new rules in the sphere of information is part of the struggle of developing countries to strengthen their economic and political independence.

The commission rejected the plans to transfer financing the mass media in developing countries to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and American banks.

The session organized an open round-table discussion on questions of information and culture.

The participants in the session sharply criticized a number of Western agencies subjugating their activity to commercial advertising, hampering the development of national cultures in developing countries.

INFLUENCE OF MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN CONGRESS

LD120815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[V. Linnik dispatch: "A Time for Decisions"]

[Excerpt] Washington-Moscow--The aggressive war in Vietnam--a war undeclared by the U.S. Congress--and the "Watergate affair" pointedly confronted legislators with the question of the need to safeguard the constitutional role of Congress in implementing the country's domestic and foreign policy. According to the Constitution, the House of Representatives' sphere of authority covers the country's fiscal policy and correspondingly budget priorities; the Senate was to give the President "advice and consent" in determining the country's foreign policy course.

Certain recent actions by the Senate have on the one hand confirmed its increased independence in determining American foreign policy, and on the other forced observers here to start talking about its "rightward shift". This shift to the right is mainly explained by the fact that the monopolies are increasingly expanding their influence in the U.S. legislative organs, aided by the financing of election campaigns and the powerful lobby apparatus at the expense of ousting other social strata and groups: the petit and middle nonmonopolist bourgeoisie, labor unions and so forth.

Over the decades the military-industrial complex has been strengthening its springboard on Capitol Hill. The arms manufacturers have for a long time found a clientele among American legislators which they carefully foster. The legislators are often directly dependent on the financial support of the owners of military enterprises located in their electoral district or state territory. Thus the desire of senators and congressmen to insure that federal military orders are placed there is understandable, and the higher the Pentagon's appropriations in general, the bigger the number and size of these orders.

About 30 senators are connected to the military monopolies by ties of direct economic personal interest: They are shareholders of these companies. This list contains well-known names of those who for many years have zealously opposed the normalization of the international situation: B. Goldwater, H. Jackson, L. Bentsen and others.

The military-industrial complex is a factor dictating a most aggressive course in U.S. foreign policy. Its clientele on Capitol Hill is fighting increasingly persistently for increases in U.S. military expenditure.

Military-industrial complex emissaries among the legislators are in the front ranks of those demanding that the United States overcome the "post-Vietnam syndrome" and return to global interventionism in foreign policy.

At the same time there are a considerable number of realistic legislators on Capitol Hill who recognise that the real U.S. national interest lies in promoting universal peace and security. Senator C. Mathias told the author of these lines of the terrible impression that the ruins of Hiroshima made on him in September 1945--a month after the American atomic bombing. It is not surprising that he evaluates the danger of the nuclear arms race today seriously and soberly and gives thought to ways of curbing it.

Many legislators welcomed the report on the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. The prominent Democrat E. Kennedy described the new accord as an "historic achievement". The influential Republican J. Javits called it "good news for the people of both countries". F. Church stated that rejection of the agreement by the Senate would inflict irreparable damage on detente.

The questions which the Senate is to discuss in the near future are too important for them to be made the object of political speculation. That is why even certain of the agreement's opponents currently prefer tobide their time and maneuver without expressing their intention definitely. Nevetheless, their tactics are already clear. During the Senate debate Republicans J. Garn, J. Tower, J. Helms and J. Danforth and a number of Democrats headed by H. Jackson intend to "attach" clearly unacceptable amendments to the text of the agreement.

One of the most active advocates of the treaty, Senator G. Hart, stated that "the key to ratification is to constantly emphasize the fact that the treaty strengthens our national security. The correct strategy for the administration," according to him, "must be to switch to the offensive and keep it going."

"A great deal will depend on the intensiveness of the administration's efforts, "Senator Tsongas told me. "If the administration is persistent enough, it will succeed in getting the treaty ratified."

One of the latest opinion polls conducted by CBS and the New York TIMES showed that 81 percent of those asked support the accord. The legislators are forced to heed the clearly expressed judgement of the broad public.

During the ratification of the SALT II treaty the agenda of the 96th Congress will probably include other most urgent problems of Soviet-American relations. Thus the main questions in the legislative activity of the 96th Congress might include questions of Soviet-American cooperation. All this lends importance to its political decisions and entrusts the legislators with serious responsibility.

CARTER-SCHMIDT TALKS, FRG REACTION CITED

LD111341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 7 June--Talks have taken place in the White House between U.S. President J. Carter and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, who is here on a visit. In a joint statement published after the meeting the sides indicated the importance of the SALT II treaty for both the United States and Europe, and the FRG expressed resolute support for this treaty.

At the same time, according to the statement, questions of modernizing NATO's tactical nuclear forces in Western Europe were discussed. The two leaders analyzed the consequences of efforts allegedly being made, as the statement asserts, by the Soviet Union in the military sphere and agreed that these efforts "constitute a challenge to NATO" which "demands certain responses."

This thesis, as is known, is used by the West to whip up the arms race, and in particular to secure the deployment of new nuclear missile weapon systems in Western Europe. This is confirmed by the very text of the statement, which clearly says that the President and the chancellor examined the question of modernizing tactical nuclear forces and came to the conclusion that NATO must discuss the question of "modernizing these forces."

They also reasserted their commitment to strengthening NATO within that bloc's long-term military program.

A considerable period of the talks between Carter and Schmidt was devoted to discussing the West's most acute problems, primarily the energy problem, which has recently sharply exacerbated the contradictions between the United States and its European partners. As the statement notes, the participants in the talks admitted the need to immediately lessen demand for energy raw materials and in the long term to expand fuel supplies, and in particular to make use of other types of fuel part from oil.

Bonn, 7 June--Commenting on the Washington talks, the West German press stresses that they were overshadowed by the exacerbation of the contradictions between the United States and West European countries, caused by Washington's unilateral decision to introduce subsidies on imports of petroleum products.

OVCHINNIKOV SCORES KISSINGER'S STATEMENTS DURING ASIAN TOUR

LD081421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov under the rubric "Political Observers' Notes": "Henry Kissinger's Revelations"]

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been on a long tour of Asian countries. First he went to Japan at the invitation of the paper DAILY YOMIURI and gave a series of interviews for the paper. He then visited China, Hongkong, Singapore, the Philippines and South Korea and then gave the paper another series of interviews.

This series, which ended just recently, began back in April under the headline: "A United Front Can Protect Asia." Don't imagine that Kissinger has suddenly started championing the system of collective security in Asia or the cohesion of the Asian peoples in the face of Beijing hegemonism.

The former U.S. secretary of state who aspired to original political thought at the dawn of his career now prefers to follow the dubious yet lasting fashion of the Dulles period. He assures us that the root of all evil and the source of all ills is the "Soviet military threat."

"The revolution in Afghanistan," Kissinger declares, "is one example of Soviet expansionism." "As long as the Cuban armies march across the world," the Washington oracle prophesies, "people will come to believe that all changes are determined by Soviet support."

Yet only recently peace in Asia was violated not by the tread of mythical "Cuban armies" but by utterly real armed aggression. What is Kissinger's appraisal of action of this kind?

In the interviews you will not find a word of condemnation of the Chinese "punitive operation" against Vietnam or of Beijing's territorial claims on neighboring countries. The former secretary of state is clearly acting in the role of prosecution rather than defense. "China is not applying any unprovoked military pressure " (there's a revelation for you!) "The Chinese are keeping their promise not to seek hegemony" and so forth.

What then, in Kissinger's opinion, is the chief source of war danger? The presence of Soviet ships in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. [paragraph continues]

The former secretary of state hypocritically sounds the alarm in this connection. He opposes the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea and unequivocally advocates reviving the U.S. military presence in Thailand. He wants the creation of a 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean and a bigger 7th Fleet in the Pacific (where, DAILY YOMIURI reminds us, there are 12 American aircraft carriers at the moment). "We must make sure that we have a dominant naval presence west of the Hawaiian Islands," Kissinger says with clenched fist. In the same interview he states: "When a country builds up its military might it is rarely pursuing conciliatory aims."

Perhaps it was in this sentence that the former secretary of state blurted out the true purpose of his homilies. He has to intimidate the Asian peoples with the specter of the "Soviet military threat" in order to stifle their protests against "gunboat diplomacy"--a diplomacy to which Washington has once again begun to actively resort off the coasts of Asia since it lost its positions in Iran.

U.S.-USSR TRADE AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL'S FORRESTAL IN GEORGIA

LD111029 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 May 79 p 3 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Learning About Georgia"]

[Text] M. Forrestal, president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, who is on a working visit to the Soviet Union, has arrived in Tbilisi from Leningrad.

He will spend 3 days acquainting himself with the life and daily activities of the Georgian capital's working people and will see the sights in Tbilisi and Mtskheta. M. Forrestal visited the Tbilisi brandy distillery, looked at the exhibits in the Georgian arts museum and attended a concert given by the students of the B. Dzneladze republican Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

On 21 May M. Forrestal was received by O. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. The latter talked about the history of the Georgian people and the tremendous changes that have taken place in the republic in all economic and cultural spheres during the years of Soviet power. O. Cherkeziya stressed the great importance of the forthcoming meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter during which the new strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States will be approved and signed. Georgian working people, like the whole of the Soviet people, O. Cherkeziya said, wholly and fully approve the Soviet Government's policy aimed at strengthening peace and the relaxation of international tension and at developing friendly relations with all countries, including the United States.

M. Forrestal thanked him for the warm reception accorded him in Georgia and noted that the U.S. public is greatly interested in the Soviet republic's history, culture and life.

The following participated in the conversation: G. Shchukin, vice-president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council; V. Rakhmanin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade Protocol Service Administration; R. Yeligulashvili, authorized agent for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade; V. Chopikashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian Gosplan, and L. Matcaradze, chief of the republican Council of Ministers Foreign Tourism Administration.

The same day O. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in honor of M. Forrestal, president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

PRC'S PRESENT ECONOMIC POLICY HIT

LD111324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] (Albert Papayan), our correspondent for Southeast Asia, reports:

Specialists are reaching the conclusion that the time is receding irretrievably into the past when the Beijing leaders bragged that China had no debts abroad and that there would never be foreign property on Chinese soil. The present Chinese leaders, inheriting the militaristic ideas of Mao Zedong, have started whipping up the arms race even more, above all with regard to nuclear missiles.

Having announced plans for the implementation in the country of the program of the so-called four modernizations, the heirs of Mao have effectively subordinated everything to the aims of one modernization--the development of the military industry and the rearming of the army. Today Beijing is attempting to purchase modern arms and military equipment and up-to-date military technology from the imperialist states. For this it needs the freedom of convertible currency, but reserves of the latter in China are very scant. Incapable of renouncing its arrogantly hegemonistic designs, the Chinese leadership has decided to grant imperialist monopolies concessions for the development of the country's natural wealth by way of payment for military supplies. Almost every day the local press reports talks in Beijing with representatives of private banks and industrial concerns of the Western countries and Japan on granting China loans and credits, the plans of Japanese capital in the development of Chinese oilfields in the Bohai Gulf area, the intentions of American oil monopolies to take part in the development of oil reserves on China's disputed continental shelf, the participation of West German firms in the development of coalfields, etc.

The selling-off of the country's natural resources is far from the only path which the Chinese leaders have taken in the pursuit of their self-seeking ends, which are contrary to the interests of the Chinese people. The Beijing leadership has given its agreement in principle to the creation of mixed enterprises, in which foreign capital would participate. Moreover, the share of foreign capital in them will, as the press stresses, be very high--up to 50 percent. And just a few days ago it also became known that the Chinese leadership is ready to set up enterprises belonging completely to imperialist monopolies on Chinese soil.

Observers note that all these innovations in the economic policy of the Chinese leadership are a return of sorts to the old policy of granting concessions and of open doors pursued by the rulers of semicolonial China.

In this, Beijing is betraying the national interests of the Chinese people.

JAPANESE MILITARIZATION, U.S. SUPPORT CRITICIZED

ID110917 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov military-political review: "Militarist Tsunami over Japan"]

[Text] This week Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" completed 6-day maneuvers on the island of Hokkaido and in the northeast section of the island of Honshu. This was the biggest show of force by the Japanese army in the postwar period, and units and formations of the ground forces, the air force and the navy participated in it. As the National Defense Agency announced, the purpose of the maneuvers was to "perfect the repulsing of an attack on Japan from the north."

It is known that the Soviet Union is Japan's northern neighbor. Who, then, needed to conduct such large-scale maneuvers on such a far-fetched pretext? It is no secret that there are influential circles in this country which are goading Japan onto a path of intensive militarization and revival of the notorious "Samurai spirit" and are using the bugaboo of the "Soviet military threat" for this. At the insistence of precisely these circles the country's annual military expenditure has trebled over the past 15 years. Japan has implemented four 5-year programs to build up its military potential, spending 9.5 trillion yen on carrying them out. All this has resulted in the fact that, despite Article Nine of the Constitution, it now possesses a 260,000-strong army, which is, in the opinion of foreign specialists, one of the most efficient in Asia. Its fire power is 30 times greater than that of the former Imperial Army.

All these years Japan's military potential has been built up under Washington's patronage. The "security treaty" concluded between the two countries was the foundation on which military cooperation was built. In accordance with this treaty, as is known, Japan made its territory available for American military bases. They number approximately 140, and more than 46,000 servicemen are stationed at them. Active use is made of Japanese ports by ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including nuclear-powered ships, for repairs and refueling. Large subunits and units of the U.S. Air Force and Marines, which have repeatedly participated in armed conflicts in Asia, are stationed on Okinawa, which has been turned into a kind of "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the Pentagon. The United States has also insured that the American troops stationed in Japan have the right, "in case of need," to use Japanese army bases and other military installations, of which there are now approximately 2,500 in the country.

Nevertheless, the Pentagon considers Japan's contribution to the United States' Far Eastern strategy to be inadequate. Washington is continuing to put massive pressure on Tokyo to make the Japanese Government take still more actively the path of an accelerated arms buildup and of assuming a weightier military burden. One manifestation of this was the report published in March this year by a study group under the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee devoted to the results of a 14-month study of the U.S. defense system in Asia and the Pacific. The report contains an appeal to Japan to considerably increase appropriations for military purposes. In addition it emphasizes that Japan should broaden military cooperation with the United States, including cooperation in drafting joint arms and equipment standardization programs, holding joint military exercises, improving the level of equipment and training of the "Self-Defense Forces" and building up its navy and air force.

Soon after the publication of this report U.S. Air Force Secretary J. Stetson and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen B. Rogers paid visits to Japan, while Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda and Prime Minister M. Ohira visited the United States. At talks held both in Washington and in Tokyo the American representatives voiced insistent demands that Japan assume part of the military burden borne by the United States in the region of the Far East. Commenting on these numerous talks, the Japanese press notes the negative reaction elicited from the Japanese people by the agreement of the country's ruling circles to assume additional military commitments.

As the newspaper AKAHATA emphasized, the talks that have taken place are "pushing Japan toward the total revival of militarism in the country in keeping with U.S. global strategy." The two countries' confirmation of the policy of further strengthening and developing the joint military alliance, it wrote, along with the U.S. commitments to maintain its military presence in Asia and Japan's commitment to build up its armed forces and to fulfill the role that the U.S. Armed Forces have played until now in East Asia--all this poses a danger of increasing tension both in this region and throughout Asia and the Pacific basin.

You cannot help but see that the calls from across the ocean for Japan to build up its military might are falling on "fertile soil." They are finding supporters among influential circles. In particular, Gen H. Kurisu, who until recently held the post of chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the "Self-Defense Forces," campaigned openly for the Japanese army to be equipped with offensive weapons. He wrote in a magazine article that "weapons which are incapable of arousing fear in the enemy of strikes at his bases and his rear must therefore be considered ineffective." Here the general demanded that military men be granted the right to decide for themselves the question of starting military actions. Little has changed in the views of Japanese generals following H. Kurisu's scandalous resignation. Gen S. Nagano, the present chief of staff of ground forces, voiced the same ideas, but in a somewhat veiled form. At a meeting with military business representatives, G. Yamashita, chief of the National Defense Agency, declared at a Defense Council session, so the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI testified, that "a foreign policy not backed up by military potential makes no sense" for Japan. It only remains to add to this that active propaganda is continuing in the country for the adoption "emergency legislation" which would open the way to Japan's general militarization.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that it is planned to spend approximately 13 trillion yen on the latest 5-year program drafted by the National Defense Agency to strengthen the country's armed forces in 1980-1984. In accordance with this program it is planned to reorganize the structure of ground forces divisions, replace obsolete ships, modernize the air defense early warning system and equip the Japanese army with new antiaircraft missiles. A tank brigade will be formed in the Japanese army for the first time, the mobility and fire power of ground forces formations will increase, and the number of antitank facilities in a division, including helicopters equipped with missiles, will be increased.

In the coming 5-year period the Japanese navy will be supplemented by 4-5 new warships every year. Two missile-carrying ships armed with tartar missiles will be introduced into each of four naval squadrons. A decision has already been made, and purchases from the United States of 100 F-15 Eagle fighters and 45 P-3C Orion antisubmarine aircraft have begun.

Commenting on the new 5-year program, the newspaper ASAHI pointed out that implementing the military department's plans will result in the qualitative improvement and development of the combat might of the Japanese armed forces, and this, by all accounts, is precisely what is being sought so eagerly by both Pentagon strategists and Japanese generals.

The country's military-industrial circles are also campaigning for Japan's further militarization. An increase in military orders in connection with the rearming of the Japanese army will prove to be a real "windfall" for the owners of military companies. According to the weekly ASAHI JANARU, precisely this was discussed at an "interlocation" held recently at the Japanese businessmen's club in Marunouchi between leaders of the National Defense Agency and the country's business circles. Total mutual understanding reigned at this meeting, since the Japanese military has long been striving for the latest types of arms, including nuclear weapons, while military industrialists have been dreaming for just as long of expanding military production in the country and deriving benefit from the arms race.

Plainly within the framework of American strategy, whose creators are not averse to knocking together a military triangle comprising Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, Japan has appreciably activated military cooperation with South Korea. Military delegations have been exchanged. Talks have been held, which have shown that both sides advocate maintaining the American military presence in the south of the Korean Peninsula and strengthening bilateral military ties.

The rapidly developing "flirtation" between Tokyo and Beijing should also be mentioned. The latest example of this kind is provided by the trip to Japan of a so-called Chinese "friendship mission." Su Yu, PRC vice minister of defense, who was a member of the mission, had a meeting in Tokyo with G. Yamashita, chief of the National Defense Agency; U. Watari, his deputy; and Gen T. Takashina, chairman of the joint staff council of the "Self-Defense Forces." This was essentially the first official meeting between the two countries' military leaders. According to Japanese press reports, they discussed the military situation in Asia and chiefly come kind of "military threat" to Japan and China from the Soviet Union. In this connection Beijing's emissary urged Japan to further build up its arms and strengthen its military contacts with China. G. Yamashita in turn declared that the department which he heads "intends to strengthen relations with friendly countries with a view to insuring the country's security."

The fact that Japan is increasingly being drawn into the orbit of the Pentagon's strategy in Asia and its readiness to further build up its military potential and to cooperate with China's hegemonist circles clearly signify a desire for a qualitative change in the country's role in this part of the world. The French newspaper L'AURORE formulated this tendency, as follows: "The times of discreet neutrality are over for Japan. Its present conduct shows that recollections of its defeat in World War II have been forever expurged from its memory."

Coming out decisively against such a policy, the democratic public is urging Japan's protection against the militarist Tsunami which is threatening to swamp the country. In the past, the newspaper JAPAN TIMES recalls, Japan tried to insure its prosperity with the help of military force, but it was precisely that policy that resulted in its downfall.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL GREETED IN MOSCOW

LD120911 Moscow Pravda in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Stopover on the Way Home"]

[Text] On 7 June a Mongolian party and state delegation headed by Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian people's Great Hural Presidium, stopped over in Moscow on the way home from an official friendly visit to Bulgaria.

At the airport the delegation was greeted and seen off by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Duysheyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Foreign Ministry and also by H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF INDIAN PRIME MINISTER DESAI

BK111149 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0832 GMT 11 Jun 79 BK

Speech at Tashkent

[Text of speech by Indian Prime MinisterMorarji Desai at Tashkent banquet--date not given]

[Text] Excellency, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very happy to avail myself of this opportunity to visit your beautiful and historic city. This visit has afforded me a brief glimpse into the Asian personality of the Soviet Union. Thus, even though surroundings are new to me, the flavour of sights and sounds of your city have a ring of familiarity which cannot but evoke nostalgia in any Asian mind. At the same time, it has brought back many a memory at the historic past, both of richness and achievement, and seats of trade and culture. According to some account, this region was the cradle of civilisation. We are all children of those who were nursed and nourished in that cradle. I am deeply touched by the hospitality which I have experienced and the warmth and goodwill that I have found existing for my country and people in the hearts and minds of the people of Tashkent and Samarkhand. It is to this land that we owe a dynasty which has shed its lustre on pages of Indian history and which has affected in diverse ways characteristic Indian life. Tashkent has in particular recently become a symbol of martyrdom of late Prime Minister Shastri who came here in quest for peace and sacrificed himself in its pursuit. The spirit of conciliation and harmony which was initiated at Tashkent is a vital and fundamental prerequisite for coexistence of nation states whatever be the differences or dispute between them.

The last two years, ever since the Janata Party has assumed the reins of government, we have assigned high priority to improvement of our relations with our neighbours. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that not only our neighbours but the world at large has recognised our efforts as positive evidence of our sincere desire to create a climate of confidence and trust so necessary for development of closer relations. India does not seek for itself a role of dominance in the region. We are fully committed to development of equitable and just relations as befit sovereign independent nations regardless of their size. Our effort is to create an atmosphere of cooperation, endeavour and trust which can allow each nation to get on with the vital task of bettering the lot of man. Peace and goodwill among nations are vital for fulfillment of this task. This is even more important for countries of this region, most of whom have been the tragic victim of centuries of history. Nations of the region cannot therefore afford the luxury of indulging in wasteful expenditure on armament, for this can only be at cost of neglecting the more urgent priority of development. With the people of Uzbekistan we have much in common, nourished by political affinity and ancient contacts. Magnificent mosques that adorn your cities are a vivid reminder of your common religious link with 75 million Moslems in India. India has long been known as a land of composite culture but it is only in independent India that we have succeeded in laying the firm foundation of a truly secular multireligious society in which all religions not only exist but also flourish with full freedom of faith and worship. Unfortunately, there are those who forget in their enthusiasm for short term gains the fundamental fact that the Moslem population in India has almost doubled since independence. It is evidence of feeling of security and faith in our secular policies, particularly in the context of the evil legacy of the "divide and rule" policy of colonial occupation power.

Excellency, may I once again express my gratitude for your warmth and cordiality which has been so much in evidence during my visit to Uzbekistan. We shall always remember your generous hospitality. My visit has once again demonstrated that our links with the people of Uzbekistan are deep and close and there is an affinity that cements us together.

I am aware that Tashkent is an important centre for South Asian studies and feel that we should broaden our cooperation further to enhance scholarly learning in this area of common interest. On our part, we would welcome such cooperation and would be willing to render any assistance that is required. Excellency, I would like to propose a toast expressing our hope that these bonds between the people of Uzbekistan and the people of India are further strengthened to our mutual benefit and also to wish the people of Uzbekistan prosperity and success.

Talks With Desai

LD111755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Talks began in the Kremlin today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there occurred an exchange of views on a broad range of questions concerning Soviet-Indian relations that have successfully developed in accordance with the 1971 treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India and also on topical international problems, including the situation in Asia. During the discussion of international issues special attention was paid to matters pertaining to further deepening the process of detente, consolidating peace and international security and to urgent measures for limiting the arms race and to disarmament.

The great importance of the forthcoming conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States limiting strategic arms, curbing the arms race and strengthening detente was noted. The sides noted with satisfaction that the mutual visits by Soviet and Indian leaders and personal contacts between them are assuming a regular and durable nature and have become a good tradition. Every such meeting imparts fresh impetus to Soviet-Indian cooperation in all spheres.

The talks will be continued.

Taking part in the talks are, on the Soviet side: Arkhipov and Baybakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations;
Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, first deputy USSR minister of defense; Maltsev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; Samoteykin, referent of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India; and Sudarikov, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Indian side: Vajpayee, minister of external affairs; Shankar, chief secretary to the prime minister; Mehta, secretary at the Ministry of External Affairs; Sondhi, secretary at the Ministry of Steel and Mines; Tonpe, personal secretary to the prime minister; Shah, deputy secretary to the prime minister; Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR; and Deo, head of a department of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Kremlin Dinner Honoring Desai

LD111809 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--Today the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

The dinner was attended by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet officials. Leonid Brezhnev and Morarji Desai exchanged speeches. The dinner passed in a warm friendly atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA ON AFGHAN PEOPLE'S REBUFF OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD110951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "Afghanistan Today: The People Are Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] The first stage of the agrarian reform, one of the main revolutionary transformations being implemented in Afghanistan, has entered its final phase. The distribution of parcels of land has already been completed in the provinces of Helmand and Kandahar and this process is also proceeding successfully in all the country's other regions. Two million jeribs (1 jerib equals 0.2 hectares) have now been taken from the feudalists and given to Afghanistan's peasants for free. The success of the reform is indeed beyond dispute. Despite a number of difficulties, which are quite natural when you are talking about a fundamental break with the old order, and despite the fact that a certain amount of time is needed to complete a major reform, it is proceeding confidently.

...when the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council issued the decree on land at the beginning of the year it was clear to many people that its implementation would not only become a barometer of the sociopolitical climate in the country but would also reveal the alinement of forces and demonstrate the influence and authority of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and the republic's government among the popular masses. Under the leadership of the PDPA, the Afghan people won political power as a result of the April revolution, following which they began fulfilling a no less important and complex task--that of depriving feudalism of economic power. They were faced with transferring the agricultural land which had been in the hands of a tiny number of landowners to those who work it.

From the very first the agrarian reform which rocked Afghan society met with the people's ardent support and approval. At the same time it provoked the anger and hatred of internal and international reaction, which no longer had any illusions about the new system's determination. Within less than 3 months from the start of the land reform counterrevolution tried to take the offensive, by stirring up a rebellion in Herat, Afghanistan's third largest city, and provoking armed actions in other regions too, mainly those on the border, gangs of terrorists and saboteurs who tried to provoke anti-government acts, to kindle religious fanaticism and enmity between nationalities and to undermine the authority of people's power descended on the young republic from the south, the east and the west and from the territories of neighboring countries.

"The intentions of those who claimed to be champions of justice and defenders of Islam", I was told by Abdullo, a resident of Herat and the owner of a small pharmacy, "became clear to us townsfolk in the first hours of the rebellion. They tried to frighten us with their malice and inhumanity and by butchering women and children."

The counterrevolutionaries attacked suddenly, like locusts. They received support from a number of supporters of the shah's and daoud's regimes--the rich and the feudalists, as well as their minions--who had gone into hiding after the April revolution. The outcome of the Herat adventure is well known--the attempt to encroach upon the gains of the April revolution came to an inglorious end. The failure of the revolution's enemies was twofold: it was a failure from a military viewpoint and, equally important perhaps, it was a moral defeat. Ordinary Afghans saw the true face of the counterrevolutionaries, shown to the people as common bandits and robbers.

Witnesses of the reactionaries' armed raids on, for example, the Afghan province of Pakhtya, which borders on Pakistan, paint an almost identical picture--the same savage reprisals against civilians, murder and arson. The armed attacks by Afghanistan's enemies are being vigorously encouraged by a flood of Western propaganda whose sole aim is to restore power to the feudalists and the reactionary clergy.

N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, condemned the subversive activities of Western propaganda organs which are trying to slander the gains of the April revolution and to sow enmity among the different nationalities which make up the country's population. He decisively rejected the fabrications about contradictions which supposedly exist between the republic's leadership and the people's masses. Hostile radio stations pursue the aim of misinforming the world public by broadcasting false reports, he said. The propaganda inventions are aimed at preventing the building of the new life of Afghanistan and making individual sections of the population dissatisfied with the policy of the republic's leadership. He emphasized that, despite malicious attacks by reactionary and imperialist circles, the Afghan working people fully support and approve the government's measures aimed at strengthening Afghanistan's independence and its economy. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said, takes peace-loving stands with respect to neighboring countries, particularly Pakistan and Iran. However, the Afghan people will allow no one to interfere in their internal affairs.

The Afghan people are vigilantly standing guard over the gains of the April revolution. The participants in thousands-strong rallies being held throughout the country--workers, peasants, intelligentsia and youth--come out decisively in its defense. They angrily condemn the intrigues of enemies infiltrated into the republic, who are trying to slow down the people's movement along the path of progress.

Stern condemnation is aroused among the Afghan people by those imperialist and reactionary circles which are giving moral and material assistance to enemies of the revolution and imprudently interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. It is no secret that it is precisely on Pakistan's territory that gangs of assassins and saboteurs are being formed with the help of special services and military instructors and infiltrated into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A report carried recently by the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI that a direct part in organizing subversive actions against Afghanistan is being taken by the CIA, which has under its control 20 rebel military camps situated on Pakistani territory, has aroused the profound indignation of the Afghan public.

The motherland's Supreme Defense Council, chaired by N.M. Taraki, recently noted with satisfaction the Afghan people's broad support for the April revolution and the democratic system, as well as "the heroic struggle of their devoted sons--members of the PDPA, the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution and the Committee of Soldiers of the People's Army--against reaction," The council adopted a number of decisions on further strengthening the country's defense capability, on local power and on the struggle against hostile propaganda and provocations. The complex situation being created by the difficulties of the struggle cannot stop the revolutionary transformations on which the country embarked immediately after the April revolution. The attempts by counterrevolution and forces of internal and external reaction to complicate the implementation of progressive transformations in Afghanistan and to organize armed actions against it are encountering the firm determination of the entire people to defend the gains of the April revolution and to deal a proper rebuff to its enemies. The people of Afghanistan, building the new life, are always on their guard!

RESULTS OF BREZHNEV VISIT TO HUNGARY EXAMINED

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD111259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Our Friendship Is Strengthening"]

[Text] The policy of the socialist community countries, which are building the most perfect, most just human society on earth, arouses the admiration and warm sympathy of millions of people on all continents of our planet. This alliance of socialist countries is based on the commonality of ideology and aims and on the working people's international solidarity. The leading force of the alliance is the working class and its tested vanguard--the communist and workers parties. The great creative force of socialism, the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist communist and workers parties, and the peoples' fraternal cooperation insure the rapid rates of economic development of the socialist community countries. All-round cooperation among the socialist countries is expanding, intensifying and improving. The truly fraternal relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the Soviet Union and socialist Hungary can serve as a graphic example of this.

A Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Hungary from 30 May through 1 June 1979 at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers. Everywhere the Soviet Delegation was given a warm, friendly reception, graphically demonstrating the indestructible unity of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

During the visit talks took place between the USSR and Hungarian party and government delegations headed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar. The sides exchanged information on the most important avenues of the work of the CPSU and MSZMP and the Soviet and Hungarian peoples in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress. The participants in the talks noted the broad and dynamic development of Soviet-Hungarian relations in all spheres--politics, the economy and ideology.

The parties of the Soviet and Hungarian communists and our peoples see their fraternal cooperation as an important factor in the consolidation of socialist cooperation and its international influence. Speaking of the nature of Soviet-Hungarian relations, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "There are no two countries in the world which are completely similar. Each has its own inimitable features. Without considering this peculiarity it is impossible to develop healthy cooperation or resolve particular problems to mutual satisfaction. An approach which is attentive in the full sense of the word--a benevolent approach toward each other's particular features--has become the norm of Soviet-Hungarian relations.

"Moreover, we all interpret our friends' interests and concerns as our own and go halfway to meet them. This enables us to define the socialist countries' relations with the lofty word '"fraternal'."

During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on topical international problems. "The sides noted," the joint statement says, "The topicality of the assessments of world development contained in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in November 1978.

"Together with the considerable positive changes in Europe and the world, the forces of imperialism and reaction continue to operate actively in the international arena, seeking to bring back the times of the cold war....The Soviet Union and Hungary, together with their Warsaw Pact allies, will continue to do everything to insure that the detente process is consolidated and expanded and becomes all-embracing and irreversible."

The sides are convinced, the joint statement notes, that the forthcoming conclusion of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the USSR and the United States will be of exceptionally important significance for the consolidation of international security and peace. Its validation will be a major step forward on the path toward the limitation of the arms race.

The Soviet and Hungarian delegations noted that the consistent and full implementation of the principles and accords of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki will serve the cause of further improving the situation on the European Continent and in the world as a whole. The speediest conclusion of an agreement on the basic principles of mutual relations between CEMA and the EEC would be a specific step toward the expansion of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe. The two sides stated their concern at the dangerous development of events in the Near East and confirmed their solidarity with the Arab countries resolutely rejecting the anti-Arab separate deal between Egypt and Israel concluded under U.S. auspices. The Soviet Union and Hungary reaffirm their international solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people courageously repelling Chinese aggression and, together with all peace-loving forces, firmly support the SRV's constructive position aimed at strengthening security in Southeast Asia.

Both our countries actively support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for national independence and social progress.

The USSR and Hungary voice their determination to continue to promote by every means the consolidation of the collaboration between the fraternal countries in foreign policy, which serves as a powerful motivating force for the process of detente and the improvement of the world political climate. "The fact that the Soviet Union's wise, thoughtful foreign policy activity and the coordinated international activity of the socialist countries closely cooperating with it defend peace, strengthen international security and the process of detente, and enjoy the support of the world's peoples serves as a great source of strength for us," Comrade Janos Kadar said in his speech at the dinner in Budapest.

There is no doubt that the Soviet party and government delegation's official friendly visit to Hungary will serve the cause of the further consolidation of the fraternity and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and will be a new contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community. The monolithic cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist countries is a guarantee of new victories in the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals and for the triumph of the cause of international security.

PRAVDA Editorial

LD111349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Fraternal Cohesion"]

[Text] The community of socialist countries is today the most dynamic economic force in the world and a leading factor in world politics.

The stronger the fraternal states' cohesion is and the more comprehensive and profound their collaboration is, the more active socialism's influence is on the course of world development. Following Lenin's behests, the CPSU along with the other fraternal parties pays unremitting attention to further developing the cooperation and strengthening the friendship and alliance among the socialist countries in every possible way.

The official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been a vivid new confirmation of this. It took the form of a mighty demonstration of Soviet-Hungarian friendship and of our inviolable unity. It has been a true festival of the fraternity and cohesion of peoples united by common aims and interests.

A wide range of issues connected with the further development of bilateral relations were discussed in fruitful detail during the visit. An exchange of opinions took place on topical problems of the struggle for peace, the relaxation of international tension and of the world communist and workers movement. The meetings and talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, good will and harmony [soglasiye]. Real comradely mutual understanding reigned at them. They demonstrated the complete unity of the views of the CPSU and MSZMP and the Soviet Union and Hungary on all the questions discussed. In their joint statement both sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the talks.

Good traditions have taken shape in the socialist community; traditions of constantly exchanging experience, informing one another about the course of the fulfillment of creative plans and finding together the optimum solutions for the problems which arise. Soviet people rejoice sincerely at the achievements of Hungary's working people who are successfully implementing the 11th MSZMP Congress decisions and who are working persistently at creating developed socialism. Our Hungarian friends rate highly the Soviet people's historic gains in communist building and their outstanding achievements in implementing the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. They particularly note the leading role of the land of the soviets in preserving peace on earth.

The socialist countries' working class and working people, educated by the Marxist-Leninist parties, are reverently maintaining their inviolable loyalty to proletarian internationalism and embodying it in specific deeds. The fraternal states have greeted with profound satisfaction the award of the Order of the October Revolution to the collective of the Csepel combine which with its wonderful initiative started the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of October on an international scale. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's presentation of this deserved award to the Csepel workers was a moving demonstration of the cohesion and high international consciousness of the builders of the new society and of their determination to be always in the front ranks of fighters for peace and social progress.

The fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary are based on the firm foundation of the commonality of their social systems and the unity of their vital interests, and on loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It was noted during the talks in Budapest that Soviet-Hungarian relations are developing successfully and dynamically. A course toward further enhancing the efficiency and quality of economic cooperation has been defined. The USSR and Hungary intend to continue to contribute in every possible way to developing and improving the activity of CEMA, whose 30 years of experience cogently confirms the tremendous advantages of the pooling of the fraternal states' efforts in the economy, science and technology. Mutual interest in expanding links in the ideological and cultural sphere was expressed.

It was stressed with new vigor during the visit that the Soviet Union and Hungary, shoulder to shoulder with the other fraternal countries, will continue to do everything possible to insure that the process of the relaxation of international tension strengthens, expands and becomes all-embracing and irreversible.

"We are motivated by the same single idea," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared when speaking on Hungarian television, "to cherish and strengthen peace and to enable the peoples to focus their efforts and resources entirely on creative purposes. Then full scope will be revealed for mankind's social progress."

The adoption of practical measures to strengthen trust between states and to implement military detente on the European Continent is an exceptionally important task, as the Soviet-Hungarian document notes once again. The major new initiative recently put forward by the Warsaw Pact states regarding the convening of a political-level conference with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada opens up extensive opportunities for examining specific steps in that sphere. The sides noted the need for consistent and complete implementation of the principles and accords of the final act adopted in Helsinki.

The joint statement expresses the conviction that the upcoming conclusion of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States will be of the greatest importance for strengthening international security and peace. The sides stated their solidarity with Vietnam's heroic people and their support for the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. While making a principled assessment of the present foreign policy of Beijing, whose hegemonic course represents a serious threat to peace, the USSR and Hungary at the same time reaffirmed their desire for friendship with the Chinese people and their readiness to maintain normal interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The results of the visit are wholeheartedly approved by Soviet and Hungarian working people. They have evoked a broad international response. These results will certainly serve the cause of further deepening our countries' fraternity and cooperation and will be a new contribution to strengthening world socialism and consolidating peace on earth.

MSZMP'S Sarlos Comment

LD110819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Special correspondents S. Dardykin and N. Novikov dispatch: "Toward New Achievements"]

[Excerpts] Budapest--Budapest gave a warm and fraternal sendoff to the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The atmosphere of heartfelt cordiality which reigned in the capital and throughout the country during the visit showed convincingly that Soviet-Hungarian friendship has grown deep roots among the working masses of our countries and entered the flesh and blood of our peoples.

"The constant and steady strengthening of relations between the socialist community states plays an enormous part in our political life," Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, noted in an interview with your IZVESTIYA correspondents.

"These relations, wonderfully rich in content, are aimed at attaining jointly defined goals by common efforts, at serving the interests of the cause of peace throughout the world and at enhancing the effectiveness of the policy of detente. All these questions were the focus of attention during the talks between the delegations from our countries headed by Comrade J. Kadar and L. I. Breshnev.

"The special significance of this visit," I. Sarlos continued, "is dictated by the fact that it was held on the threshold of the meeting between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter, and the signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. We regard the forthcoming event as a major success for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union which creates the basis for further work in curbing the arms race.

"The documents signed at the completion of the Soviet party and government delegation's visit to our country are a fine addition to the process of our bilateral relations and will help us familiarize ourselves still better with each other's life, work, plans, joys and concerns. The Hungarian people warmly approve the results of the visit, and this lofty assessment extends to all aspects of relations between our states. This has been graphically demonstrated by the working people of Budapest who welcomed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev so cordially on the streets of the capital.

"The successful visit lasted only 3 days but the joint work done in this brief period was a major contribution to the cause of peace and socialism," Comrade I. Sarlos stressed at the end of the interview.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS POPE'S VISIT TO AUSCHWITZ

LD111507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report in V. Lapskiy feature entitled "The World Today": "Visit to Oswiecim"]

[Text] Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, who is visiting Poland, has paid a visit to the former fascist concentration camp at Oswiecim.

"I have come here to kneel at the graves, most of them without names, and at the grave of the unknown soldier," he said at a ceremony.

Indicating a memorial plaque carrying an inscription in Russian, the pope observed that everyone knows the role that the Russian people played for people's liberation in the last, most terrible war. The pope recalled that 6 million Poles, or one-fifth of the Polish people, perished during World War II. Oswiecim, he observed, is a testament to war, which brings growing hatred, destruction and brutality in its wake. Wars are caused not only by those who unleash them but also by those who do nothing to prevent them.

GDR'S NAUMANN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY GRISHIN

LD112134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A Berlin delegation headed by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk party committee, arrived in Moscow today. The guests are to take part in the Berlin festival which opens in the capital on 12 June.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Mossovet; and responsible officials of the Moscow Gorkom. Ott, GDR ambassador in the Soviet Union, was in the welcoming party.

SHIBAYEV-LED AUCCTU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SFRY

LD120440 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet trade union delegation which, at the invitation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, stayed in your country, has returned to Moscow. The delegation was led by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

The Soviet guests visited Belgrade and Zagreb where they had talks in the Council of the Federation of Croat Trade Unions, toured Pula and had a meeting with the trade union aktiv in the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. The meeting was attended by the leaders and responsible associates of the Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Belgrade and federal committees of branches of industrial trade unions. Mika Spiljak and Aleksey Shibayev spoke before the participants in the meeting.

The AUCCTU delegation was received by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The trade union delegations of the two countries held talks in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual respect. During the talks the two sides exchanged information on current questions on the activity of the two countries, the successes of the working people of the USSR and Yugoslavia in the construction of socialism and communism, the situation and prospects of the development of Soviet-Yugoslav trade union links and the current problems of the international trade union movement which were of mutual interest. It was noted with special satisfaction that the meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito were of special significance for the successful development of friendly relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

It was stressed during the talks that the links between the two countries' trade union organizations constituted an integral part of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. The AUCCTU and the Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions confirmed their readiness to continue to develop and enhance bilateral links and in so doing to make their contribution to the cause of further consolidating the friendship between the workers of the Soviet Union and of Yugoslavia. In so doing they paid considerable attention to the further expansion of contacts between the trade union centers and city trade unions, between territorial trade union organizations and especially between the collectives of related enterprises. There will continue to be an active exchange of delegations so that they can become acquainted with each other's work experience. Visits by groups of shock workers and trade union aktivists from specific industrial production branches will be organized, as will be bilateral thematic meetings of representatives of the two trade union centers. Cooperation between trade union publishing enterprises and press organs will develop.

During their talks the Soviet and the Yugoslav trade union delegations agreed on routine mutual consultations. The two sides expressed their conviction that the visit by the Soviet trade union delegation and the talks they had would contribute to the consolidation of traditional fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries and to the unity of the international trade union movement.

The AUCCTU delegation invited a delegation of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions to pay a friendly visit to the USSR at a time suitable to them. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

GDR ORGANIZES REGULAR SAILINGS FROM ROSTOCK TO VIETNAM

LD120510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Regular sailings between Rostock and Vietnamese ports have been organized. At the present time six GDR heavy tonnage ships are sailing the route, carrying trucks, agricultural machinery, fertilizers and food. This is being done within the framework of GDR aid to northern provinces which suffered from recent PRC aggression.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER, IENG SARY MEET IN SRI LANKA

LD111646 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 11, TASS--As reported by the local press, a meeting of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Cornel Pacoste with "Deputy Prime Minister" of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" Ieng Sary was held in the Romanian Embassy in Sri Lanka. "Ways and means of developing and strengthening friendly ties" were discussed during the meeting, the papers report. Pol Pot's minion expressed "deep gratitude" to the Romanian Government for "constant support."

Ieng Sary, one of the ringleaders of the crininal regime that claimed millions of lives and was overthrown by the Kampuchean people, arrived in Colombo with pretensions to represent Kampuchea at the conference of foreign ministers of member-countries of the non-alignment movement's Coordinating Bureau.

ANNIVERSARY OF 1924 REVOLUTION IN ALBANIA MARKED

AU091850 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary devoted to 55th anniversary of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Albania]

[Text] Fifty-five years have elapsed since the June 1924 bourgeois-democratic revolution in Albania. This revolution marked an important stage in the struggle of the Albanian people for national independence and social progress. The Soviet Union welcomed the victory of the Albanian revolution and the assumption of power by Fan Noli's democratic government, our commentator writes.

The note sent by Chicherin, people's commissar for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, to the new Albanian Government maintained: In conveying our best wishes to the new Albanian Government, I express my firm belief that the developing and strengthening friendship between our peoples will render mutually beneficial results.

Diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. This had great importance for Albania because the imperialist powers had boycotted Fan Noli's government and refused to recognize it. In this connection, the Albanian press later wrote about the international support for the Albanian fighters for freedom and democracy by the first socialist country in the world. The press noted the great influence of the Great October Revolution on the rise of the national liberation and democratic movement in Albania. Let us recall what Fan Noli said: Speaking at the congress of the friends of the Soviet country in Moscow in 1927, he called for consolidation of solidarity with the Soviet state of workers and peasants. In the following decades the Albanian people had the opportunity once again to be convinced about the consistent internationalist stand of the Soviet people toward Albania.

The 35th anniversary of the liberation of Albania from the fascist [word indistinct] is being celebrated this year. This event opened a new era in the country's centuries-old history. The liberation of Albania from the foreign occupiers and the establishment of the people's regime became possible as a result of the heroic struggle waged by the Albanian National Liberation Army and all the patriots of Albania. At the same time the Albanian press (?noted) that the victories of the Soviet Union in the war against Hitlerite Germany had played a decisive role in the liberation of Albania and some other states of Europe.

After the war, Soviet-Albanian relations were developed on the basis of complete equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual assistance. The Soviet country actively helped the Albanian workers in the building of a new life. Modern industrial enterprises and hydroelectric power projects were built and scientific and cultural institutions were opened with Soviet assistance. Soviet assistance. Soviet industrial equipment and agricultural machinery and equipment were supplied to Albania. Hundreds of Soviet specialists worked in Albania and provided their rich experience and knowledge to the Albanian friends. The Albanian newspapers wrote: Our people see [word indistinct] and everywhere [word indistinct] of the fraternal aid and the great friendship of the Soviet Union.

NEGOTIATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AUTONOMY BEGIN IN ALEXANDRIA

Egypt: New Concessions

LD112158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut--According to reports reaching here, talks were resumed in the Egyptian city of Alexandria today between Egypt and Israel, with the participation of the United States, aimed at forcing the so-called "administrative autonomy" on the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The Egyptian delegation is headed by M. Khalil, the prime minister, and the Israeli by Burg, minister of the interior and police. The partners in the anti-Arab separate deal are continuing their horse-trading over the future of the Palestinian people without the slightest authorization from their only legitimate representative--the PLO. It is reported that, on the eve of the talks, that Egyptian authorities took extraordinary security measures in Alexandria. The hotel building where the talks are taking place is surrounded by reinforced detachments of police.

According to MENA, the Egyptian side is putting a "working document" before the participants in the dealing. It states, inter alia, that Egypt will insist that the "autonomy" in question be only a first step on the road toward granting the Palestinian Arabs the right to self-determination, that is, that Egypt is setting out a position which at first glance appears the exact opposite of the Israeli one.

At the same time, the Egyptian information services are putting out reports of "disagreements" existing between the sides, trying thus to represent Cairo as the "defender" of the Palestinian Arabs. This is not a new trick. As political observers point out, it is being done out of necessity to conceal the shame with which the As-Sadat regime has covered itself in betraying the interests of the Arab peoples. It is not the first time that the regime has made hypocritical statements in support of the Palestinians and then retreated under the slightest pressure from the partners in the separate deal.

Israel's position at the negotiations was unambiguously set out by Burg, the head of the Israeli delegation. According to AFP, in Tel Aviv, before leaving for Alexandria, he spoke of the "legitimacy of setting up Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip," again confirming the course of perpetuating the occupation of the Arab territories. The French paper L'AURORE writes that even in these conditions "the sides intend to complete the negotiations successfully at any price," that means that on this occasion, too, the As-Sadat regime will make humiliating concessions in the face of the presumptuous position of the Israeli leaders.

'Divergences Not Worth a Straw'

LD11508 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Alexandria Round of Talks on So-Called Self-Rule"]

[Text] A fresh round of separate talks began today in Alexandria on the question of according so-called self-rule to the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The Egyptian delegation to the talks is headed by Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, while the Israeli delegation is headed by Israeli Interior Minister Burg, and the American delegation is led by Leonard, U.S. deputy representative to the United Nations. The talks are being held in the San Stefano Hotel.

Observers say that the Israeli delegation has refused to stay in the luxurious Palestine Hotel, because, to the Israeli aggressor, this world "Palestine" does not exist even in colloquial speech.

No Palestinians are present at the talks on self-rule. According to As-Sadat there is no need for their presence. So it is unlikely that the present tripartite encounter on the famous self-rule will be regarded as negotiations involving parties on an equal footing. Cairo believes that its stance on the question is in total contradiction with the Israeli position; but the following question arises here: Has the Egyptian side any force capable of confronting the Israeli aggressor in his annexation policy?

The answer to this question can only be negative. And today one may ask a quite relevant question: Is Cairo generally striving to contribute in any way to solving the problem of the recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people? All the practical stances of the Egyptian leadership indicate the contrary.

So the propaganda talk of Egyptian officials and official press over divergences with Israel on the so-called self-rule is not worth a straw. This is how the overwhelming majority of Arabs are assessing it.

Show-Booth Performances

LD112254 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

["A Show With Masks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The leaders of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations arriving today for negotiations in Alexandria (Egypt) started by hurling accusations at each other, took off their jackets, rolled up their sleeves in a warlike manner and then...began pressing each other's hands, dissolving in affable smiles. This marked the beginning of the second round of Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for Arabs living in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Sector.

In the erstwhile days of show-booth performances, the actors for impersonation used different masks before the eyes of the public: the masks of joy and anger, laughter and tears. Something similar was occurring today on the Alexandria stage--during the negotiations between Israel and Egypt with the participation of the United States.

The Israeli and the Egyptian sides before the eyes of gazers and a crowd of newsmen, traded most unflattering epithets but these were nothing but masks. They were needed to mask the selling out of the national interests of the Arab people of Palestine, its legitimate right to self-determination and creation [of] an independent state. A very different conversation now proceeds behind the closed doors of the conference hall of the negotiations.

Israel daily claims that it will not permit creation of an independent Palestinian state, that the Israelis will continue to settle on Arab lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Sector. What are they negotiating in Alexandria? The participants in the separate deal are simply looking for a formula "acceptable" to Cairo to save the face of the As-Sadat regime which has practically accepted the ultimatum demands of Tel Aviv.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES EGYPT'S FETING OF DAYAN

LD111403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Kapralov: "Honors to the Aggressor"]

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan is in Egypt on a 3-day visit. Scarcely had he descended the aircraft ramp before Dayan stated that Israel would never allow the creation of an independent Palestinian state, would keep control over Jerusalem forever and would retain the right to build paramilitary settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. In other words, he reaffirmed that Israel regards the separate compact with Egypt as an instrument for steering an expansionist course.

Despite this statement's obviously humiliating nature for the Egyptian leadership, the head of Israeli diplomacy was accorded special honors and attention. Knowing that Dayan has a fondness for ancient architectural monuments, an excursion to Luxor was organized for him. Contemplation of the pyramids and the Sphinx might have reminded Dayan of his own collection of monuments of Arab architecture plundered from the Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 and now decorating his garden.

On the same day As-Sadat gave Dayan an "unplanned audience" in Ismailia. The Egyptian president was in no way embarrased that the meeting was held on 5 June--that is, the anniversary of the start of the 1967 Israeli aggression against the Arab countries. Moreover, As-Sadat stated in Ismailia that 5 June is "not a day for bitterness but a day of grandeur and victory" and henceforth every year festivities will be held on this day with the participation of various categories of troops.

But what does As-Sadat actually intend to celebrate? The victory of the Israeli Army, the death of thousands of Egyptians, Syrians, Jordanians and Palestinians? Is this not a direct betrayal of the memory of the victims of Israeli aggression and those who are continuing the struggle for the liquidation of its consequences?!

EGYPTIAN NPP PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON 'RIGGED' ELECTIONS

LD111858 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 11, TASS--Parliamentary elections held in Egypt on June 7 were a far cry from a "free expression of the will of the people". They were held in an atmosphere of repressions and suppression of the Egyptians' democratic rights and freedoms, unprecedented throughout the country's history, stated the chairman of the National Progressive (Left) Party, former deputy to the People's Assembly, prominent politician and public figure Halid Muhi ad-Din, at a meeting with foreign journalists today. Representatives of the opposition, the NPP leader noted, were not only completely denied any possibility to make their views known through the official information media, but were practically unable to participate in the electoral campaign, since the authorities prohibited them from holding meetings and rallies and demonstrations, and at times even from contact with the electorate.

On the eve and on the day of the elections everything was done to send to parliament deputies from the ruling National Democratic Party, and to prevent the election of candidates not to their liking.

In some electoral districts NPP members surrounded polling stations and beat up with sticks all who voted against the candidates of the ruling party. In other districts piles of voting cards were found in the boxes with votes "cast for" NPP representatives even before polling began. Representatives of left candidates were not even allowed to observe the course of elections at the polling stations. The supporters of the ruling party voted openly, thereby making it possible to reveal those who voted against. Six NPP candidates were arrested on the eve of polling day without any charge. The rigging and falsification of voting cards took place practically in every electoral district. As a result of the authorities' so-called "measures", the NPP chairman stressed, the fear of falling victim to repressions seized nearly all the country's population. Intensification of repressions by authorities, Halid Muhi ad-Din said, is aimed at preventing any manifestation of discontent by the population and the establishment of still tougher control in the country, including also by electing a quite docile People's Assembly. The leader of the Left Progressive Party remarked that the loud declarations by officials about "liberalization" in Egypt spread only to the economic sphere, where this policy inflicts great damage. In the political sphere however, something quite contrary to liberalization is taking place. Though the present Egyptian leadership comes out against "totalitarianism", its policy takes Egypt farther and farther away from real democracy, denying citizens most elementary rights and the hope for a better future.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR GIVES GENEVA PRESS CONFERENCE

LD112250 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 11, TASS--The enormous material and financial means taken by the shah abroad belong to the Iranian people and the state, and we insist on restoring the riches to their legitimate owner. No one has the right to withhold the treasures, said Iranian Ambassador Kazem Rajawee at a press conference here today. The shah family, he said, according to the available estimates, has taken out of Iran 15 billion dollars while, by way of comparison, the annual national income of a developing country does not exceed on average one billion dollars. The Iranian Government aims at restoring to Iran the capital which was illegally taken out of the country. Referring to the nature of the recent revolutionary changes in Iran, Ambassador Kazem Rajawee stressed that the people had risen for a just struggle against the reactionary regime and are now making enormous efforts to restructure the life in the country and to pursue a foreign policy based on peace and cooperation among all peoples.

The ambassador has categorically rejected the insinuations spread in the Western press about alleged "uncontrolled terror" in Iran, noting that a just and deserved punishment from the revolutionary tribunals befalls only those guilty of mass murders, ruthless repressions and tortures during the former regime. Why should the press raise the problem of about 300 officials of the former regime executed on the verdicts of the tribunals and not mention the fact that these people had shed the blood of thousands upon thousands of Iranians, the ambassador asked. He reminded that the authorities received letters from the victims of the terror--the widows and orphans demanding just punishment. The revolutionary tribunals are not guided by feelings of revenge but rather by justice. Kazem Rajawee stressed that the revolutionary Government of Iran wishes to have friendly relations with neighbouring states. The ambassador condemned the attempts of certain quarters in the West to set the oil-consuming developing countries on the OPEC countries, including Iran. The OPEC countries, by raising the oil prices, he said, are acting in their national interests, for the receipts from oil sales help speed up the economic development of these countries and raise the well-being of the people. Kazem Rajawee made special mention of the fact that Iran favours further cooperation with nonaligned countries.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON REVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND POLICY

ID110951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 79 p 4 ID

[V. Korionov book review under rubric "From the Bookshelf": "Topical Theme"]

[Text] Nowadays it is primarily from the communists that the peoples expect answers to the burning questions which life sets them. Experience testifies that the communists pioneer the most correct ways of solving these questions when they are guided by the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory tested in the crucible of the greatest class battles. The attempts made in some quarters to question the correctness of the laws of social development discovered by Marxism-Leninism and now corroborated by the experience of many peoples are groundless. Of course, the laws governing the socialist restructuring of society are manifested in different ways in different countries. However, as V.I. Lenin stressed, this distinctiveness is by no means outside the general line of world historical development. It is precisely from the totality of all countries' revolutionary experience that the theory stems which now guides fighters for mankind's bright future.

Yu. Krasin and B. Leybzon's work (Footnote) (Yu. A. Krasin, B. Y. Leybzon. Revolutionary Theory and Revolutionary Policy, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979, pp 255) is devoted to the development of the revolutionary process in the modern era.

The authors do not evade the acute problems facing communists in the struggle against such a cunning and resourceful opponent as the imperialist bourgeoisie. Paths of transition to socialism, the essence and forms of working class power, and class and political alliances are just a few of the questions examined in the book.

Discussing the diversity of paths of transition to socialism, the authors note that the nature of the socialist reorganization which is common to all mankind forms a stable base of the operation of the general laws of that transition. They recall, in particular, that the Chilean and Portuguese revolutions raised the same general issues (of power, the elimination of the exploiters' system of domination, the leading [vedushchaya] role of the working class and its vanguard, the defense of the revolutionary gains)--evidence that the path to socialism, whatever national coloring it assumes, has an objective logic and laws of its own.

One of the lessons learned by communists from the experience of revolutions is particularly important: In order to endure, the power of the proletariat must be a resolute and firm power and must necessarily enjoy the active support of the majority of the population.

The question of the character, world outlook, organizational principles and policy of the revolutionary party, the book notes, is always at the center of the ideological struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The book contains a detailed analysis of the "concepts" of those who would like to turn the revolutionary movement off the highway of the struggle for socialism and demonstrates the way in which communists uphold Marxist-Leninist principles in the building and activity of a vanguard working class party.

Chief among these principles is proletarian internationalism. The present preponderance of the forces favoring socialism, freedom and democracy not only stems from the positions won by the anti-imperialist movement within the national framework of individual countries, but is also multiplied to a very great extent by the international actions of fighters against imperialism in the world arena. Bearing this in mind, Europe's communists declared at their conference in Berlin that "they will develop their internationalist, comradely, voluntary cooperation and solidarity on the basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin...."

The work under review devoted to these topical issues of the communist movement will be a useful textbook for all those interested in the development of the most influential political movement of our time.

RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED IN MOLDAVIA

LD120915 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 May 79 p 3 LD

[ATEM report: "Komratskiy Party Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Komratskiy Raykom plenum was held on 24 May to examine an organizational question. The plenum relieved V.A. Ryabchich of his duties as first secretary and bureau member of the party raykom on his transfer to other work.

G.D. Tabunshchik was elected first secretary and bureau member of Komratskiy Raykom. A speech was delivered at the plenum by N.V. Merenishchev, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

KAZAKHSTAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD120917 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 79 p 4 LD

["Diary" report]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Mikhail Stepanovich Krasnikov Kazakh SSR deputy minister of trade and chief of the Kazakh SSR Main Administration for Fruit and Vegetable Procurement and Trade (Kazglavzagotplodoovoshchtorg) and released Comrade K.K.H. Khayrullin from these posts due to his retirement.

The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers appointed Comrade Oleg Vasilyevich Ivanov Kazakh SSR deputy minister of geology.

NEW RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED IN AZERBAIJAN

LD120919 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 May 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Dashkesanskiy Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] Dashkesan, 24 May--A Dashkesanskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss an organizational question. A.S. Bakhtiyarov was elected first secretary and member of the raykom bureau.

The plenum was addressed by I.N. Askerov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS ISSUED ON FREIGHT CAR USE, PEAS

LD081317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] Making More Efficient Use of Freight Cars

The USSR Government has examined the question of increasing material responsibility for the use and preservation of railroad rolling stock and has adopted an appropriate resolution.

The resolution notes that many ministries and departments that dispatch and receive freight, and also the Councils of Ministers of union republics, have not adopted all the necessary measures to improve the use of freight cars and reduce time spent standing idle in railroad sidings, at sea and river ports and on railroad lines under construction. Damage to a large number of freight cars during loading, unloading and maneuvering, as well as the incomplete unloading of freight cars and cleaning of remnants of loads which have been transported, are allowed to occur.

As a result of the nonobservance of established norms for necessary halts (turnaround) of freight cars on the railroad sidings of industrial enterprises, organizations and construction sites and of irregularities in presenting freight for transportation, the railroads' loading resources are being considerably reduced. This has a negative effect on satisfying the requirements of the national economy for freight transportation.

In this connection the USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on USSR ministries and departments and the Councils of Ministers of union republics to carry out measures in 1969-1980 to reduce the necessary halts (turnaround) of freight cars at railroad stations and on the railroad sidings of enterprises, organizations and construction sites under their jurisdiction. These measures will be carried out under established norms and will insure the steady and regular presentation of freight for transportation, the smooth delivery of freight cars for loading and the steady and regular fulfillment of loading and unloading work on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week. Also, the necessary measures will be adopted to eliminate damage to freight cars during loading, unloading and maneuvering.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, ministries and departments which send and receive freight and the Councils of Ministers of union republics are instructed to insure the wide dissemination of the leading work experience of the Leningrad and Odessa transport networks, the Elektrostal industrial railroad transport enterprise and of the industrial and railroad enterprises of Chelyabinskaya Oblast, in order to achieve on this basis a significant improvement in the use of transport facilities.

The resolution provides for a series of measures aimed at increasing responsibility for the use and preservation of railroad rolling stock and for providing freight cars for the conveyance of freight as envisaged by the plan.

The material responsibility of those dispatching and receiving freight, and of sea and river ports and quays for railroad freight car stoppages, particularly of special cars, during loading and unloading has been increased. Dispatchers of freight have been made accountable to freight recipients for the unsatisfactory use of the freight capacity (volume) of freight cars. Responsibility has also been established for enterprises and organizations carrying out the construction of railroad lines for delaying freight cars longer than the norms laid down for the operating pool.

Senders and recipients of freight and owners of railroad sidings will now be held responsible if they use freight cars and containers from the general network pool for internal transportation without the knowledge of the railroads.

Enterprises and organizations materially liable for damage to freight cars include sea and river ports and quays.

The material responsibility of freight recipients, ports and quays for returning to railroads rolling stock which has not been cleaned, is now increased.

At the same time, the responsibility of the railroads is considerably increased, in particular for default in delivering freight and for providing uncleaned freight cars for loading. The railroads have been made to bear material responsibility for the late delivery of freight cars and their collection from the loading and unloading sites, for delays in receiving freight cars from sidings, for the unauthorized use of freight cars and containers belonging to or rented to enterprises and organizations, and for delaying sea and river vessels because of the nondelivery or late delivery to port stations of freight cars for the transhipment of freight directly from the ship onto freight cars.

On the Production and Purchase of Peas

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase Pea Production and Purchases." It is directed at insuring the more complete satisfaction of the demands of the national economy for this crop.

The Councils of Ministers of the RSFSR, The Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Kirgiz SSR, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, Councils of Ministers of autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to examine in every republic, kray, oblast, rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz the state of affairs concerning the organization of pea production and procurement and to elaborate and implement additional measures to increase the production and purchases of this crop and improve its quality.

Here special attention must be directed to introducing scientifically substantiated methods to every farm growing peas. This makes it possible to obtain high yields of that crop, to meet in full the seed requirements of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and to carry out the timely harvesting and postharvest processing of peas.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building has a target for manufacturing and delivering pulse-crop harvesters to agriculture.

With the aim of increasing farms' material interest in increasing the production of peas and their sale to the state, as from the 1979 harvest for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises purchase prices are laid down as follows: for edible yellow and green peas fulfilling basic quality requirements, R160 per ton; and for (gray) peas for animal feed and peas of various varieties (mixed colors) fulfilling basic quality requirements, R110 per ton.

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined a number of other questions and adopted appropriate resolutions. These include:

--Measures to improve the provision of vegetable tanning extracts for light industry;

--Measures to strengthen the interest of production associations (combines) and industrial enterprises in introducing the comprehensive system of organizing production, labor, management and wages as used at the Volga truck plant;

--Measures to create and assimilate production of modern digital seismic prospecting units for geophysical work.

KOSTANDOV DESCRIBES ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS OF USSR'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

LD110821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with A.A. Kostandov, minister of the chemical industry, under rubric "Today Is Chemical Industry Workers' Day": "According to the 5-Year Plan Timetable"]

[Text] Chemical industry workers, oil refinery workers and microbiologists are greeting their holiday in a businesslike atmosphere. The severe conditions of the winter which in some places caused interruptions in the supply of raw materials, fuel and energy to enterprises have somewhat lowered the rate of production growth. And now the main task is to make up for the lag and to embark on the schedule planned for the fourth year of the 5-year plan. L.A. Kostandov, minister of the chemical industry, tells a PRAVDA correspondent how this task is now being resolved.

"The development of chemistry, petrochemistry and the microbiological industry was a beneficial influence on the entire national economy. The chemicalization of its sectors yields a tremendous economic effect. For instance, the utilization of mineral fertilizers during the 10th 5-Year Plan will provide agriculture with R4.5 billion of conventionally calculated net income. Over the same period polymers used in construction will replace more than 3.5 million cubic meters of timber and more than 500,000 tons of ferrous metals. Chemical fibers will release more than 440,000 tons of natural raw materials and will provide a savings of about R600 million in current expenditure and R2.9 billion in capital investments. Calculations show that in the current 5-year plan the economic effect from lowering expenditure will total R6.2 billion merely as a result of increasing the production and utilization of the main types of chemical output. All the spending on developing the chemical industry and attendant sectors will pay for itself in 4 years.

"Despite the difficulties of the severe winter, many collectives of our sectors are working smoothly. They include Cheboksary's Khimprom production association, the Volga organic synthesis plant, Mogilev's Khimvolokno association and many others. In the first 3 months, the petroleum-refining and petrochemical industry increased production of industrial rubber goods and consumer goods compared with the same period last year. Microbiologists increased production of fodder antibiotics, ferment preparations and other products. "However, even on the holiday it must be said that many enterprises failed to meet their targets in the first months of the year. For instance, the Balakovo, Uvarovskiy and Bereznikovskiy chemical plants, Dzhambul's Khimprom association and other enterprises failed to cope with the first 4 months' plan for mineral fertilizer production. "Capital construction is being carried out extensively in the large-scale chemical industry. In the past year, 160 shops and production facilities have been commissioned in the chemical industry and 99 in the petroleum-refining and petrochemical industry.

"The main prop in accelerating production is technical progress, the creative initiative of millions of working people and the development of mass competition for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets."

ASTRAKHAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FLOODING ON LOWER VOLGA

LD111650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] In the lower Volga area it is now the peak period for spring flooding. Special correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko isin the Astrakhan region at the moment, where he reports that the struggle against raging floods has been going on for a month now. Dams are constantly being built in an attempt to prevent all the soil from being swept away. Participating in the struggle are rivermen, aviators and hydrologists. The work goes on 24 hours a day. The head of the Astrakhanskaya Oblast emergency headquarters for combatting floods, Mark Andreyevich Tyurin, who is also chairman of the oblast party Executive Committee, was recently involved in setting up a large-scale irrigation system in the Volga delta and floodlands. During an interview following a routine session at emergency headquarters today, he said that the Volga delta has a lot of water at the best of times--with its 3,000 branches and tributaries--but that now, with the flow of spring waters, all these tributaries have merged to form a huge "sea". In the north, the Volga riverbed has joined that of the Akhtuba, which flows parallel to it. The floodlands there are up to 40 km and even 60 km wide in places. Here is a portion of the interview: [Begin recording]

[Mikhalyenko] So all the irrigation systems you were building have been destroyed in the floods.

[Tyurin] No, all these irrigation systems have been protected. We have encircled all irrigated land with protective earthen dikes.

[Question] The same kind we have here in the city?

[Answer] Yes, approximately the same.

[Question] To what height have these dikes been built?

[Answer] Well, this depends on the geographical characteristics of the location, but the height of these dikes reaches up to 5 meters in places.

[Question] How many such constructions have you built?

[Answer] It is difficult to say what the overall length of these dikes is. Here is an example: In Kharabalinskiy Rayon, at the (Kirov) collective farm, the length of protective dikes is (?56) km.

[Question] This ison the Farm?

[Answer] Yes, on one farm only, in one sector.

[Question] And here in the city, in the outskirts, is it also 56 km?

[Answer] Yes, if one takes as an example the Sovetskiy Rayon in Astrakhan, the length of the protective dikes there is around 60 km.

[Question] So that here, it will not be hundreds but thousands of kilometers in the end?

[Answer] Thousands of kilometers--this will be the overall length of the protective dikes.

[Question] And it is precisely these dikes that will help you contain this massive flow of water?

[Answer] It is only because of these dikes that we will be able to save settled areas, building sites, industries and agriculture from being flooded.

[Question] But nevertheless, I saw many farms and settled areas that have been covered by water already.

[Answer] There are 70 settled areas in all--that is 11,000 people living on this territory. Well, they had to be evacuated. They had to leave their houses temporarily.

[Question] And where did you put them?

[Answer] Mainly on elevated areas, where we erected heated tents and delivered mobile homes, with kitchens. Many people were placed on ships. Much coarse fodder had to be taken away. Many building materials. We also evacuated a lot of cattle--around 200,000 head. The working people of Astrakhanskaya Oblast have worked very hard to prevent flooding and in rescue work where necessary, and they are continuing to work now. A great deal of machinery has been involved in digging soil to build the protective dikes--around 2,500 machines. Water transport has also been used extensively to move materials to safety. If all these measures had not been adopted in time, the consequences would have been much more serious, with flooding in the city of Astrakhan and in many settled areas, and many farms and irrigated lands would have been lost. As it is, life in the oblast has not been disrupted too much.

[Question] Today I visited the Astrakhan water measuring line and there the water level was fixed at some 355 cm.

[Answer] That is very high.

[Question] So the city has in fact been below the level of the Volga for a long time now?

[Answer] Well, Astrakhanskaya Oblast as a whole is 25 meters below sea level. This is why we are prone to big floods in the spring." [end of recording]

When asked what worries him most, now that the river has reached a steady level and is not rising or falling significantly, Tynrin said that he was concerned by the next stage, when the waters start to subside and the dikes become damaged. This could lead to the loss of great areas of seedlings. To prevent this, 1,500 mobile pumping stations are now being put to work pumping water away from the irrigation systems. This will protect settlements from flooding due to damaged dikes.

All available materials will be used to strengthen the dikes, and the emergency headquarters will use its full complement of men--up to 1,000 at a time. Good communications are maintained between the headquarters and disaster areas by air, water and surface transport.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 11 JUNE

LD120614 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11 June 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

A new agricultural region has been set up in eastern Turkmenia in the Kyzylkum Desert where this spring 5,000 hectares of formerly lifeless land were sown with cotton. A canal has been built to irrigate the crops. By the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan it is planned to convert 15,000 hectares to agricultural use. (0200 GMT)

In Checheno-Ingushskaya the selected harvesting of grain has begun. In Kazakhstan, 10 percent of the grain elevators are ready for the harvest. (0500 GMT)

Harvesting of wheat has begun on irrigated land in Tadzhikistan. Each hectare is yielding 45-50 quintals of grain crops. Leading farms expect to gather 100 quintals from each of two sowings. (Corn is being sown as soon as the harvest is over). (0900 GMT)

Winter barley has ripened in the southern areas of the Kuban and machine operators have started the selective cutting of grains. After the threshing is completed, fields will be prepared for the autumn sowing of winter crops and late corn. (1200 GMT)

Harvesting is in its fifth day on the fields of Azerbaijan. Heavy rains in many rayons have flattened the grain and complicated the work of land cultivators. But even in these conditions, grain growers are achieving high threshing yields. The first stars have appeared on the combines of the frontrankers, which means that no less than 100 tons of grain have been harvested. (1600 GMT)

CROP TENDING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN RSFSR REVIEWED

LD111445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin "Diary of Fieldwork": "Treating the Crops With Care"]

[Text] Summer is marching across the wide Russian lands. On these tense days the sowing toil is being completed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic. According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, spring crops have been sown over about 83.5 million hectares--93 per cent of the plan. The plan for sowing sunflowers and sugar beet has been fulfilled. And now the rate of planting potatoes is causing concern. In Tomskaya and Permskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR tubers have been sown over only 58-83 percent of the area. As before, people in several places are behind with sowing buckwheat and millet and with planting vegetables.

In the fields of the North Caucasus, the Don, the Central-Chernozem Zone and the Volga Region, hay mowing is now in full swing. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes comprehensive detachments are being formed and work is being organized by the Ipatovskiy Rayon method. Fodder procurement workers are well aware that in the "green harvest" the main thing is efficient schedules. Any delay is a deliberate loss. Moreover, early mowing reliably guarantees a second harvest of grasses. In the last analysis the success of any task is decided by its organization. During the toil he who has prepared in good time for possible difficulties is the strongest.

The fields of corn, sugar beet and other crops are covered in green in the southern and central regions. Zealous masters know that a guaranteed harvest can only be obtained by careful crop tending.

Many farms in the Kuban are displaying serious concern for sugar beet. They completed the thinning of shoots in a short space of time. Machine operators have the final say in tending plantings of interrow crops. In Stavropolskiy Kray, amalgamated comprehensive links involved more than 10,000 units in work.

In the Central-Chernozem Zone mechanized beet growing units are also carrying out interrow hoeing now, thinning plants to the optimum thickness of stand and feeding the sown areas with mineral fertilizers. On the leading farms of Lipetskaya, Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya oblasts they have adopted a course aimed at the complete mechanization of work.

However, beet growers are not on good terms with hardware everywhere. Machinery presently is nowhere to be seen on the plantations of many farms in Borisovskiy Rayon, Belgorodskaya Oblast. On the Vpered Kolkhoz, for instance, more than 250 female beet growers with hoes have weeded only 90 hectares in a week. With such a tempo they will need at least 40 days to weed all the areas sown with beet on the farm.

And in the republic as a whole, the thinning of sugar beet shoots has only been carried out over 54 percent of the sown area, and mechanical thinning has only been used over 9 percent of the sown area. An extremely alarming situation is arising in Gorkovskaya Oblast and the Bashkirskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's where shoots have only been thinned over 7-8 percent of the area sown with sugar beet. In essence, the best time for this important work is being allowed to slip by.

Nor are they hurrying in those places where rain has fallen, especially when it comes to top-dressing the areas sown with sugar beet. In the RSFSR as a whole, top-dressing has only been carried out over 265,000 hectares, which is 16 percent of plan. It is extremely important to insure the timely commencement of the interrow cultivation of potatoes with tractor cultivators. Farms now have great potential for top-dressing the "second bread" with mineral fertilizers at the same time as carrying out interrow cultivation. The many years of experience of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Moscow area, where the checking and mutual checking of the state of the fields is widely practiced with the involvement of experienced and authoritative potato growers, merits serious attention.

It must not be forgotten that corn and potatoes, as other crops, like crumbly soil and watering. During the current hot spell irrigation assumes particular significance. However, alarm signals are coming from some areas. Take the Dagestanskaya ASSR, for instance. On the Chapayev Kolkhoz, Tsumadinskiy Rayon, irrigation canals are full of earth and overgrown with weeds, and irrigation furrows have still not been cut on the corn plantations. On the Khizroyev Kolkhoz, Khunzakhskiy Rayon, due to negligence on the part of irrigation workers in places, water has flooded areas sown with perennial grasses, while sown areas have remained completely dry over hundreds of hectares.

The time for tending crops is in full swing. It must be a universal, immutable law for all cropgrowers this year to insure the daily struggle against pests and weeds, the top-dressing of plants with organic and mineral fertilizers, the preservation of the necessary thickness of stand, the hoeing of soil and 24-hour irrigation. It is within the power of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz to observe these conditions. It is only necessary to make slightly greater efforts and to work in an organized way, with application, at this crucial time in the fields and plantations.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

SALYUT-SOYUZ COSMONAUTS CONTINUE SPACE PROGRAM EXPERIMENTS

LD111246 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from theFlight Control Centre: Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 for 15 weeks.

Under the program of medical checks, the cosmonauts today took their weight and assessed the state of the muscle on which three was an insignificant load in weightlessness.

Biological experiments continue on board the complex. The crew is controlling the work of equipment with biological objects and observes the growth of plants. Another Soviet-Bulgarian experiment for space materials science is planned to be held in the afternoon with the use of the unit Kristall. The aim of the experiment is to study the diffusion of metalic materials in weightlessness. Capsules with initial substances were provided by Bulgarian scientists. Throughout the day the cosmonauts are making visual observations of the earth's surface and world ocean and do physical exercises on the veloergometer and trainer.

According to reports of the crew and telemetric data, the on-board systems of the stations and both ships function normally. The parameters of the microclimate in the compartments in the orbital complex are as follows: The temperature is 21 degree centigrade and the pressure is 795 millimetres of the mercury column.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

PROBLEMS OF DRILLING DEEP FOR OIL DISCUSSED

LD111529 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 June 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 2, under the headline "Horizons of the 'Second Floor': The Comprehensive Opening Up of the Eastern Regions Is a Nationwide Task," a 1,500-word report from Tomsk by correspondent L. Levitskiy describing the discovery of oil in paleozoic limestones in the Nyurolskaya depression at depths of up to 3 km. Levitskiy notes that there are "contradictory assessments" of the size of reserves and that an all-union scientific and practical conference has been held in response to the oil finds. Declaring that "the prospecting of paleozoic deposits is the main task of the 10th 5-Year Plan for the geologists of Tomsk and Novosibirsk," Levitskiy notes that "the new deep deposits are not yet yielding the necessary return." He continues: "The novelty and vagueness of geological decisions [on where to sink wells for the deep deposits] have added to the difficulties of overcoming the natural conditions and to the prospectors' growing-pains. The oilmen of Tomsk and Novosibirsk have been the first to come up against these problems and have not as yet been adequately supported by science."

BRIEFS

FAR EAST DISEASES CONFERENCE--A session of the Siberian Affiliate and Department for Hygiene, Microbiology and Epidemiology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences together with the RSFSR Ministry of Health devoted to the problem of naturally occurring diseases of Siberia and the Far East opened today in Vladivostok. The country's leading scientists and foremost specialists in the field of epidemiology are participating in the session. Among them are Academician V.P. Kaznacheyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Siberian Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, who opened the session, and Academician Mikhail Petrovich Chumakov, Lenin and State Prize laureate, founder of the Institute of Poliomyelitis and Virus Encephalitis, and one of the pioneer researchers of this field of medicine. The session will last 3 days. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 29 May 79 OW]

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE TAKES PLACE AT MINSK PLANT

LD111541 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Reserve Col Ye. Bludilin, assistant for propaganda to the chief of staff of the Belorussian Civil Defense, under "Civil Defense" rubric: "At the Minsk Bearing Plant"]

[Text] A signal warning of an "enemy" air raid was sounded at the height of the working day. A civil defense exercise encompassing the entire establishment was beginning at the Minsk bearing plant. It was a serious test for the establishment's Civil Defense Staff headed by Reserve Col P. Litvinov, and for the enterprise's entire collective.

The organizers of the exercise took pains to insure that everything was done in a situation approximating actual developments in the event of a real attack. The plant was at the "center of a hit." Real obstacles, ruins and pockets of conflagration were created on its territory and certain communications lines and equipment were "damaged." Despite this, the production output continued.

Analyzing the results of the exercise and pondering over them you reach the conclusion that one of the main reasons why the plant's many thousands of workers coped successfully with the task was the constant attention paid to civil defense problems by the management and the party organization. Many people remembered the party committee session which discussed these questions. The training session held the day before showed shortcomings in the training of certain formations not organized on military lines. Even the professionally well-trained members of the Rescue Group, for instance, acted without initiative, and made insufficiently effective use of highly productive equipment and protection facilities. All this was the subject of a serious talk which was followed by practical steps to insure a comprehensive approach toward the organization of civil defense.

Much has changed since then. All measures are now conducted in strict accordance with the plan approved by the director. In party political work among the personnel of formations not organized on military lines an important place is allocated to the formation of a high degree of responsibility for matters entrusted to them. These questions are regularly examined at sessions of the party committee and of shop and section party bureaus, at rallies and seminars of party organization secretaries and deputy commanders in charge of political affairs of the formations not organized on military lines.

Not so long ago I attended a discussion of the results of competition in the local trade union committee. You should have seen how, alongside other questions, the achievements of the shops, sections and sectors in the struggle for the best organization of civil defense were scrupulously examined. Competition is an effective means of improving the quality of work in this important sector too. To organize an establishment's effective civil defense, it is very important, as is well known, for every worker at the enterprise to know his duties precisely. At the Minsk bearing plant this is helped by a well-organized system of training. At the aforementioned exercise involving the entire establishment, I observed the actions of a medical team under the leadership of N. Kirinovich, chief of the forge shop first aid room. The team included medical workers and workers who had undergone relevant training. They all coped successfully with the task.

And this is one of the most important conditions for insuring the high degree of efficiency of the plant's entire civil defense system and its readiness for any tests. It is no accident that the Minsk bearing plant has for a number of years been one of the best enterprises in the republic in terms of the civil defense organization. The comprehensive exercise which has been held will undoubtedly serve to improve it further. It revealed to the establishment's civil defense staff new opportunities for improving their work, particularly work with the public not employed in the production and services sphere but residing in the enterprise's residential sector. These people must also have a good knowledge of methods of protection against modern weapons of destruction and know-how to use collective and individual methods of protection, blackout measures and so forth. It has been decided that the plant activists will pay more attention to training the public.

MILITARY LEADERS VIEW PROGRESS IN DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION

LD111121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 79 p 3 LD

[Engr-Col I. Krupnitskiy report: "Conference of Military Construction Workers"]

[Excerpts] A conference of leading personnel of the USSR Defense Ministry's construction and billeting organs has concluded its work in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. A report on the work results of the USSR Defense Ministry's construction organizations in 1978 and the first 3 years of the 10th 5-year Plan on the tasks for 1979 and 1980 was delivered by Engr-Col Gen N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops. The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Col Gen M.G. Sobolov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and Justice Col Gen A.G. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor. Participating in the work of the conference were Army General V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister; V.I. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Flt Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy; Col Gen V.A. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate, and others. The conference participants viewed projects under construction in the capital's military district.

TRIBUNAL CHAIRMEN EXAMINE TASKS OF MILITARY COURT ORGANS

LD120909 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "In the Interests of Strengthening Law and Order"]

[Text] USSR Justice Minister V.I. Terebilov has held a conference of chairmen of military tribunals of military districts, groups of forces and fleets. It examined the tasks of military court organs in strengthening legality and law and order in the army and navy and in propagandizing the Soviet laws and military regulations among servicemen in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Reports were delivered by Justice Lt Gen S.S. Maksimov, chief of the Military Tribunals Directorate, and Justice Lt Gen G.I. Bushuyev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Military Collegium. Participating in the work of the conference were Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; P.I. Sabayev and V.S. Frolov, executives of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus; S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; and Justice Col Gen A.G. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor.